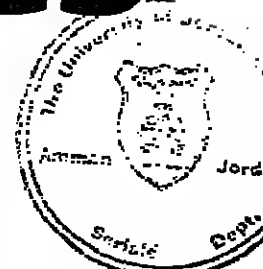


Iraqis announce ship attack

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraqi warplanes struck in a night-time raid at a "large maritime target" off Iran's Gulf coast Sunday, an Iraqi military spokesman said. The spokesman was quoted by the Iraqi News Agency as saying the raiding jets scored an accurate and effective hit. A large maritime target, in Iraqi military parlance, usually refers to oil tankers sailing to and from Iran's main Kharg island oil terminal in the northeastern reaches of the Gulf. When Iraqi communiques refer to accurate and effective hits that is usually a reference to the Iraqi warplanes used the French-built, heat-seeking Exocet missile. The raiding jets returned to safely to base from the 0010 a.m. (2010 GMT Saturday) attack, said the spokesman. He gave no other details. The last ship attacked by Iraq was Tuesday, while the tanker was at berth at Kharg Island. Iraqi jets on Tuesday attacked Kharg in a massive raid that led to suspension of operations at the terminal that accounts for 90 per cent of Iranian oil exports.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»



Israelis turn back Al Najah principal

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Israeli occupation authorities on Sunday prevented the principal of a West Bank university from returning home from the East Bank, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. Dr. Munther Salah, principal of Al Najah University in Nablus, was turned back at the King Hussein Bridge by the Israeli occupation authorities, Petra said. Dr. Salah was told he would not be allowed to return to his home in the West Bank, the agency said. Dr. Salah was on a private visit to the East Bank, Petra added. The Israeli authorities at the bridge charged Dr. Salah with resisting the Israeli occupation, the news agency added. Also, it said, the Israeli authorities have turned back several Palestinian students returning after attending courses at universities abroad. The Israeli move against Dr. Salah was the latest in a series of steps against Palestinian educators by the Jewish state.

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Iraqi president phones Regent

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on Sunday contacted His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, by phone to enquire about the health of His Majesty King Hussein, currently on a private visit to London. The King underwent a successful sinus surgery last week. President Saddam asked Prince Hassan to convey his greetings and best wishes to the King. The Crown Prince thanked President Saddam for his call and wished the Iraqi people victory in their war with Iran.

Parliament session postponed

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued postponing the next ordinary session of Parliament by one month. The session will now open on Nov. 1 instead of Oct. 1.

ICCO talks open in Cairo with appeal for Gulf peace

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak urged an end to the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq in a speech opening of an Islamic conference in Cairo on Sunday. In remarks read for him by Prime Minister Ali Lutfi, Mr. Mubarak told the Islamic Capitals and Cities Organisation (ICCO) that the six-year-old conflict had killed over 770,000 people. "We cannot remain silent and let the war continue and cause all this destruction," he said. The six-day conference, attended by 64 ICCO members, is to discuss environmental problems of Islamic cities and ways of preserving the character of ancient towns like Jerusalem.

Fateh factions clash in S. Lebanon

SIDON (R) — Rival factions of the mainstream Palestinian commando organisation Fateh, fought for two hours Saturday night in two Palestinian refugee camps near here, sources said. They said the clashes at Mihieh Mich (population 2,500) and Ain Al Hilweh (population 28,000) followed an attempt to assassinate a Fateh officer. The sources had no reports of casualties.

China does not want formal ties with Israel

HAIFA (AP) — The acting chairman of the government-owned Israel Aircraft Industries said Sunday upon his return from China that the Peking government did not want any formal ties with Israeli institutions. Josef Singer, who is also president of the Technion technological institute, is the most prominent Israeli figure to publicly visit China. We went there for 11 days in his capacity as chairman of the International Council of Aeronautical Scientists (ICAS). "The Chinese are prepared to receive Israelis at an international conference ... but they are not interested in increasing formal relations," Mr. Singer said at a news conference here.

INSIDE

- * U.S. warns against attacks on Gulf shipping, page 2
- * Cabinet approves \$15m U.S. grant for Na'our-Dead Sea road, page 3
- * The not-so-bright side of Gaza, page 4
- * Archaeology for the scholar and the layman, page 5
- * Chinese dominate first day of Asian Games, page 6
- * World Bank to bolster structural reform in lending, page 7
- * East and West reach first agreement in seven years, page 8

Regent urges youth to assume decision-making role through elected bodies

Prince Hassan, opening dialogue, deplores indifference and calls for effective use of rights

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, urged Jordanian youth on Sunday to shun indifference and participate in the decision-making process and shape their lives through active engagement in elected institutions like professional unions, municipalities and Parliament.

"As youth, professionals and citizens you are granted unlimited electoral rights which you should optimise effectively in order to put the right people — those who represent your ambitions and thought — in the right place," Prince Hassan told the opening session of a month-long dialogue on Jordanian youth.

Citing numerous elected bodies bearing professional, civil, social welfare and political significance for youth to promote their ideas and needs, Prince Hassan questioned how many of Jordan's youth efficiently practised their

rights in discussing candidates' election programmes, personal qualifications and merits — the basis on which votes should be granted to nominees — and their rights in the election process itself.

"Despite the fact that a majority of Jordan's youth are well aware and educated enough to realise the importance of having the right representative in the right position," Prince Hassan said, "some of the youth are taking an attitude of indifference or apathy towards the election process, while others are building their electioneering approaches

on a narrow-minded vision that is incapable of confronting the numerous challenges facing Jordan and does not reflect the era's characteristics."

According to statistics, youth form more than 50 per cent of Jordan's total population. The month-long dialogue, which is organised by Forum Humanum chaired by the Crown Prince, will discuss in four separate lectures over a month specialised topics related to the role of youth in participating in the Kingdom's newly launched five-year development plan, and debate the issues of authority versus youth, youth's values and the educational context in preparing future generations.

The Regent's speech to the inaugural session held at the University of Jordan's Faculty for Sciences and Technology was described by some of the participants as "extremely candid" and offering "numerous ideas for debate by youth and the authorities" since it gave an objective picture of the current

(Continued on page 3)

Superpower summit seen near if Daniloff dispute is resolved

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States and the Soviet Union say they hope they can soon resolve the case of the arrest of American journalist Nicholas Daniloff in Moscow, thus removing a major obstacle to a new U.S.-Soviet summit.

The question of Daniloff, arrested on Aug. 30 on spy charges, loomed over two days of talks which ended here Saturday night between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The talks did not settle the issue, nor did they produce the announcement of a date for a summit between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who first met in Geneva last November.

But they ended on a more upbeat note than they began, with both Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze saying good progress had been made on arms control and other aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations covered in their 14 hours of discussions.

"This work, I would say, creates a foundation for holding a summit meeting and in this area we are moving forward," Mr.

Shevardnadze told a news conference at the Soviet embassy. Mr. Shultz told a simultaneous news conference the talks had been "serious and substantive" and had shown that "considerable potential for progress exists."

But he said: "It is hard to imagine a fruitful summit meeting while the (Daniloff) case is unresolved."

Mr. Shevardnadze said he also hoped for a quick solution to the Daniloff case and the U.S. arrest on Aug. 23 of Soviet United Nations employee Gennady Zakharov. "My conclusion is that there is a real chance to resolve the questions in a mutually acceptable way," he said.

He said he and Mr. Shultz would continue discussions on the affair at the U.N. General Assembly in New York this week, but Mr. Shultz said the meeting had not been definitely fixed.

Washington says Daniloff was seized as a bargaining chip for progress on other aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations covered in their 14 hours of discussions.

"This work, I would say, creates a foundation for holding a summit meeting and in this area we are moving forward," Mr.

the American reporter had engaged in "impermissible activities against the interests of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Reagan, who held a 45-minute meeting with Mr. Shevardnadze on Friday to express his concern over the case, had earlier assured Mr. Gorbachev that Daniloff was not a spy.

The Soviet minister branded as "unlawful, irresponsible and provocative" the U.S. decision last week to expel 25 Soviet staff from Moscow's U.N. mission. The move was widely seen as a response to Daniloff's arrest, despite a State Department denial of any link.

Mr. Shevardnadze threatened that the expulsions would "not be without consequences" but declined to say what form Soviet retaliation would take.

Despite the critical exchanges, the fact that the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks ran their full schedule and ended with guardedly optimistic statements on a summit was seen as a sign of the superpowers' concern to pursue their dialogue.

East and West reach agreement at Stockholm, page 8

New U.S. arms offer reported

NEW YORK (R) — The United States has proposed to the Soviet Union at the Geneva arms talks that each limits itself to 200 medium-range warheads, the New York Times reported Sunday.

The newspaper, quoting unnamed sources, said the proposal was split into four sections:

- It would impose an international limit of 200 medium-range missile warheads for both the Soviet Union and United States;
 - Each side would be allowed 100 missiles within range of Europe;
 - The remaining 100 Soviet warheads would be deployed in Asia;
 - The remaining 100 U.S. warheads would be kept in the United States.
- If the Soviet Union accepted the limits, the Times said, it would cut its 270 SS-20 missiles in Europe to 35, with each missile carrying three warheads.
- The number of U.S. single-warhead cruise and Pershing missiles to be deployed in Europe would be reduced to 100 from 572, the newspaper said.

Mahdi cautions agencies flying relief aid to south

KHARTOUM (AP) — Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi on Sunday said he could not guarantee the safety of planes flying over rebel-held territory in the south as a United Nations emergency fund airlift was scheduled to start next week.

Mr. Mahdi told reporters that the airports of the southern cities of Juba and Malakal had been reopened "in a manner coping with international safety regulations, but we have no guarantees to make to those who fly over there."

He said planes carrying relief aid would be flying at their own responsibility "and we will appreciate the situation if they hesitate to go to the region."

His comments came as plans for a month-long United Nations-sponsored programme to fly much-needed food and medicine to Malakal were revealed. The first plane in the operation dubbed "Operation Rainbow" was supposed to fly south on Wednesday.

The rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) has already warned that it will shoot down any aircraft flying over the south without its permission. Relief flights stopped after the SPLA shot down a civilian aircraft

near Malakal last month, killing all 60 on board.

Relief workers estimate that half of the seven million inhabitants of southern Sudan face starvation because of the halting of the food.

Mr. Mahdi also told reporters that he had received word Saturday that Libyan mediation efforts between Sudan and Ethiopia had a positive start and that Muammar Qadhafi was proposing a certain plan for solving the problem with the rebels. But Mr. Mahdi said he had no knowledge of anything substantial.

Colonel Qadhafi visited both Khartoum and Addis Ababa last week.

Sudan has accused Ethiopia of aiding and training the SPLA, although their leader Col. John Garang said in a recent interview that Ethiopia only allows his troops access to the Sudanese-Ethiopian border and does not help in other ways.

Mr. Mahdi said that during his visit next month to the United States, he would "explain the real dimensions of the south Sudan conflict and wash out all hostile propaganda in that respect and also strengthen bilateral relations."



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent Sunday opens a month-long dialogue on youth issues organised by the Forum Humanum (Petra photo)

Israel issues fresh threats to resistance fighters in S. Lebanon

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Chief-of-Staff Moshe Levy on Sunday threatened major military action against Lebanese resistance men mounting attacks against Israeli soldiers and their Lebanese militia allies in a stepped up wave of resistance action which have killed at least a dozen pro-Israeli militiamen and wounded three Israeli soldiers.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Sunday Israel would reinforce its South Lebanon Army (SLA) proxy forces in South Lebanon with helicopter gunships and tanks to stem the increasing wave of resistance attacks.

The southern Lebanon region, where Israel maintains a self-styled "security zone" patrolled by Israeli soldiers and SLA men, witnessed a dramatic increase in resistance attacks in recent days. The latest action in the series was an overnight rocket attack on an Israeli position. Three Israeli soldiers were wounded in the attack.

The attack came one-day after five French soldiers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Force (UNTSF) were wounded when a rocket was fired on their barracks in South Lebanon.

Shevardnadze and Peres meet today

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will meet on Monday at U.N. headquarters, an Israeli spokesman said Sunday.

The two men conferred briefly during a reception at the U.N.'s 40th anniversary celebrations last year.

Mr. Peres is at present ending a visit to the United States, while the Soviet minister is here for the U.N. General Assembly and talks with U.S. officials.

The last high level meeting was between Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko, during the 1984 U.N. General Assembly.

The two countries have had no diplomatic relations since Moscow, together with all East European states except Romania, broke ties at the time of the 1967 Middle East war.

Lower level Soviet and Israeli officials met recently in Helsinki, ostensibly on consular matters, but the talks ended abruptly after the Israeli side raised the issue of Soviet Jewish immigration.

Contacts between Israel and a number of East European countries have warmed in recent years but there has been no restoration of full diplomatic ties.

Israel has said any role for Moscow in a Middle East peace conference, which the Soviet Union has repeatedly called for, depends on the restoration of relations between the two countries.

Mr. Peres met on Saturday with former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon and United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

An Israeli spokesman said the private meeting with Mr. Nixon lasted for about an hour.

Mr. Peres and Mr. Perez de Cuellar discussed the situation in the Middle East, especially Lebanon, the spokesman said.

Mr. Rabin has blamed Iranian-backed Hezbollah militiamen and Shiite Amal fighters for the spate of attacks that have killed six French members of UNIFIL and at least 12 SLA militiamen in six weeks.

The attacks are designed to force Israel to withdraw the estimated 1,000 soldiers from the "security zone" in South Lebanon which stretches 10 to 16 kilometres along the border.

UNIFIL is targeted both because of a struggle between Hezbollah and Amal for dominance in the region and because the U.N. force is viewed as collaborating with Israel.

Mr. Rabin told reporters increased Israeli assistance to the SLA was meant "to absolutely break these attacks by inflicting large casualties" on resistance guerrillas.

"We are using attack helicopters... we are using our airplanes... we are using artillery and tanks... we feel free to use them whenever it is needed..." Mr. Rabin said.

Mr. Rabin spoke after briefing the cabinet on the South Lebanon situation.

He also suggested that Israel may increase the estimated 1,000

troops it reportedly keeps in South Lebanon, but declined to elaborate.

Israel Radio quoted Mr. Levy as saying Israel would strike at anyone who hit at Israel or at the SLA.

Mr. Rabin suggested that both Iran and Syria were at least tacitly supporting the attacks. "We have no doubt that those who are behind the attacks are Hezbollah... with the direct ignoring of the fact by the Syrian government," he said.

He rejected as a "false and twisted report" Friday's accusations by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that Israel was responsible for the South Lebanon attacks because it refused to withdraw its troops from the area.

In an interview on Israel Radio aired Sunday, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said: "I am not blaming Israel for what is happening now. It is very very far from my mind... I want to make it clear — it is the work of really senseless terrorists and extremists." The remarks were made after the U.N. chief met Saturday in New York with visiting Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Bombings boost French popular backing for Mitterrand and Chirac

PARIS (R) — The French have rallied behind President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac since a wave of guerrilla bombings hit Paris, according to an opinion poll published on Sunday.

The survey, published in the weekly Journal du Dimanche, shows 57 per cent of those questioned were mostly or very satisfied with Mr. Mitterrand as president, an increase of six per cent since last month.

Mr. Chirac's popularity rating has risen by seven per cent to 47 per cent in the same period.

The bombings have killed eight people and injured more than 150 this month.

The newspaper said the poll showed that, far from dividing the French as it said the attackers sought to do, the people supported their leaders' fight against what Mr. Chirac called "the scourge of modern times."

It said: "The terrorists kill to divide. They have killed, but they have not divided. On the contrary... they have united Francois Mitterrand and Jacques Chirac who are confronting hand in hand the shadowy killers."

Mr. Mitterrand, who was in Indonesia last week at the time of the worst bombing which killed five people on Wednesday, rode in the same car as Mr. Chirac on his return to Paris on Friday in an unusual gesture of togetherness between the Socialist president and his right-wing prime minister.

French police have intensified their hunt for the killers.

Their chief suspects are nine members of an underground group known as the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (FARL) allied to jailed Lebanese guerrilla leader Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, whose release the bombers have demanded.

Five of the nine are in Lebanon, where they say villagers can testify

to their presence although Paris police say witnesses have identified at least two in the Wednesday bombing.

Mr. Mitterrand met Defence Minister Andre Giraud and the head of the country's secret service, General Rene Imbot, Saturday night, a sign that a broader counterattack on the bombers may be in preparation (see page 8).

Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond flew to New York on Sunday. He is expected to meet U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Monday to discuss a series of attacks on French troops in the U.N. Truce Force in Lebanon (see page 2).

In Damascus, Palestinian faction condemned both attacks in France and said it had no links with Georges Ibrahim Abdallah.

"The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) condemns the latest bombing attacks in Paris because they were aimed at innocent civilians," PFLP military commander Abu Ahmad Fuad said.

He described as "fabrication" French press reports that Abdallah was linked to the PFLP.

AP adds from London: Britain has offered to send France a regiment of its crack Special Air Services (SAS) troops, London's Sunday Times reported.

The pro-Conservative newspaper said in a front-page report that SAS commandos were on standby, ready to go into action if extremists mounted a siege or hijack in the campaign.

The Defence Ministry refused comment.

"We never comment on the activities of the SAS," a spokesman told the Associated Press.

The Sunday Times maintained that Mr. Chirac had authorised "this level of cooperation."

Mubarak: No accord with Peres on nature of preparatory committee

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak said Sunday that the structure of a committee to prepare for an international conference for Middle East peace had not been agreed upon between him and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Speaking to reporters after receiving the credentials of ten new ambassadors of Egypt, Mr. Mubarak said there were contacts between him and U.S. President Ronald Reagan and that he would not visit the United States before early next year, contrary to reports which speculated he would go there later this month.

Mr. Mubarak acknowledged that there was opposition in the region to an international conference, which he described as an umbrella form to pave the way for direct negotiations.

Asked about the members in this preparatory committee, Mr. Mubarak said that he and Mr. Peres had not yet decided on them to be able to give any details.

"We did not put a picture of the way it would look for me to be able to give you details."

"All I can say is that it will be a committee to prepare for an international conference and we will negotiate with all parties about it," Mr. Mubarak said.

"The important thing now is to concentrate on the dynamics of preparing for this conference although there are presently a lot of disagreements in the area about it."

During a summit meeting between Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres last week, the two leaders announced they had agreed on a committee to prepare for an international conference, an idea which is opposed by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir who is scheduled to take over the premiership next month.

Mr. Mubarak said he had briefed King Hussein on the summit and that "there is complete coordination between us and (King) Hussein regarding the Palestinian issue." He did not elaborate.

Mr. Mubarak said he views the international conference as the general framework, but emphasised the need of direct contacts.

"For me to resolve a problem, I have to sit with you ... the conference is the framework and second comes the bilateral meetings," he said.

Trip to U.S.

The president also spoke of "message between me and President Reagan," and said he would not go to Washington before next January or February.

"I prefer the beginning of next year when the elections for Congress are over," he said. "I prefer January or February, now there are many visiting leaders and ... we have to have more time."

The new U.S. ambassador to Egypt, Frank Wisner, was seventh on the list of ambassadors presenting their credentials on Sunday to the Egyptian president. Soviet Ambassador Gennady Zhuravlev was the tenth on the list. Mr. Wisner has been in his post since late August, while Mr. Zhuravlev arrived earlier this week.

Mr. Wisner made no comment after the ceremony but an embassy spokesman told Reuters Washington was looking for dates convenient to both Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Reagan for the Egyptian leader's visit to the U.S.

Mr. Mubarak said he had sent messages to all Arab leaders informing them of the outcome of his talks with Mr. Peres and said of those who opposed their meeting: "They always want the impossible."

Mr. Mubarak said his talks with Mr. Reagan would cover prospects for the proposed international conference and bilateral relations — mainly Egypt's economic problems.

UNIFIL's French troops redeploy in S. Lebanon

Karami welcomes U.N. report

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Beleaguered French peacekeeping troops in South Lebanon evacuated another post Sunday as Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami welcomed a United Nations report which called for Israel to withdraw from the area.

U.N. sources said French troops of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), under persistent guerrilla attack in recent weeks, handed over a post at Abbasiyah north east of Tyre to Nepalese soldiers in the nine-nation force.

The French have pulled out of 10 posts in the Tyre region over the last two weeks and some troops have regrouped at UNIFIL headquarters in Naqurah near the border with Israel.

At a staging post in Maarakah village, witnesses said they saw French soldiers calling home to reassure relatives from a telephone post set up nearby.

Mr. Karami, in a statement published in *An Nahar* newspaper, welcomed U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's report on the South.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar told the Security Council on Friday that he could not recommend UNIFIL's withdrawal despite attacks which have killed four French soldiers and one Irish member of the 5,800-man force, and wounded more than 20 since mid-August.

"The solution to the present tense situation lay in pressing Israel to pull out of a border 'buffer zone' it set up last year in South Lebanon," he said.

Mr. Karami said: "This report, though belatedly, has pinpointed the real wound in asking for implementation of U.N. Resolution 425 and Israel's withdrawal to the international border."

He said he would soon activate a judicial investigation with the Lebanese wanted by France in connection with the Paris bombing rash.

"It seems those have been in Lebanon, not in France. An investigation is then required to prove their innocence," Mr. Karami added (see page 8).

Mr. Karami said he "feels with France in its troubles at home and in South Lebanon." But he appealed to the French government and public to "distinguish between what is called terrorism and the right to resistance, which is legitimised by all divine faiths."

"The continuation of Israeli occupation of parts of South Lebanon justifies resistance to this occupation by all means," he added.

Mr. Karami denounced Israel's refusal to allow the UNIFIL to fulfil its mission of deploying through the whole of South Lebanon to the Lebanese-Israeli international border line.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel also expressed "solidarity with France against the wave of terrorist attacks at home and attacks on its peacekeeping contingent in South Lebanon," a presidential palace spokesman said.

The spokesman, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Mr. Gemayel, a Maronite Catholic, conveyed his position to visiting French Foreign Minister Undersecretary Andre Ross.

Mr. Gemayel also reiterated Lebanon's "unshakeable determination" to keep the U.N. peacekeeping force in South Lebanon despite opposition by pro-Iranian factions, the spokesman said.

What's happening might be designed to make France change its Middle East and Lebanon policies," said Mr. Karami. "It is within this context that the role of Israel and the Mossad becomes clear."

Mr. Karami, a Sunni Muslim, made his views in a statement distributed by his press office and published by all Beirut newspapers.

Group warns Paris over return of 2 Iraqis

BEIRUT (R) — An underground Muslim group said Sunday Paris was stalling over the return to France of two Iraqi dissidents expelled in February, and warned of possible harm to French hostages in Lebanon.

The threat came in a type-written message delivered to an international news agency in Beirut. It bore Sunday's date and the name of the pro-Iranian "Islamic Da'awa (call) Party-Middle East Section."

"Failure of the two extradited brethren to return confirms what we said previously that the French government is not dealing truthfully with this sensitive case and is resorting to stalling, procrastination and lies to divert the attention of Iraqi, Islamic and world opinion," the statement said.

It said a deadline set by the French government for the return to Paris of the two Iraqi students, Hamza Fawzi Al Ruba'i, 38, and Hassan Khair Al Din, 36, expired Saturday "without this promise being fulfilled."

The statement said a French Foreign Ministry source had said on Sept. 5 that the two men had been issued visas in Baghdad and would resume their studies at a Paris University this month.

"We repeat here our warning to the French government that it bears full responsibility for the fate of the deported brethren and their freedom, and energetically demand it to set them free and safe from Iraq."

"We also draw the attention of the families of the kidnapped French that the French government bears full responsibility for what harm may befall their sons as a result of the crooked and deceitful methods of their government," it said.

The Islamic Da'awa Party, outlawed in Iraq, is dedicated to the overthrow of the Iraqi government and the establishment of an Iranian-style Islamic fundamentalist government in Baghdad.

Eight French nationals are missing in Lebanon. The pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad (holy war) group says it holds journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann and diplomat Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine.

In February it said it had "executed" Arabist researcher Michel Seurat following reports — later proved false — that the two Iraqi dissidents had been killed on arrival in Baghdad.

Seurat's body has not been found. Other French hostages include two members of a four-man television crew kidnapped in Beirut last March. Their two colleagues were freed in June after Iranian opposition leader Massoud Rajavi moved from his base in France to Baghdad.

U.S. warns against attacks on Gulf neutral shipping

KUWAIT (AP) — U.S. Ambassador to Kuwait Anthony Quainton was quoted Sunday by Kuwaiti newspapers as warning against the continuation of Iranian attacks on neutral shipping in the Gulf and the closure of the Strait of Hormuz.

He also said that it was up to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries to spell out the U.S. role in the area in the event of an escalation in the hostilities.

Mr. Quainton made the remarks to reporters of local newspapers to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the U.S.-Kuwaiti diplomatic relations.

The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman in a regional alliance for economic integration and collective defence.

The six-year-old war between Iraq and Iran has been creeping menacingly closer to the doorsteps of the GCC member states and threatening the international maritime routes of the oil-rich region.

Iran has been threatening to block the southern outlet of the Gulf at the Strait of Hormuz if Iraq does not cease its attacks on Iranian shipping lanes. It has been sending its navy and air units to attack or intercept commercial vessels in the southern neutral sectors of the Gulf and near the Hormuz.

"The GCC should take the lead in defining an appropriate U.S. role, but we want to support their needs in the defence and security fields," Mr. Quainton said.

"We will take steps to keep the Strait of Hormuz open should oil shipments be blocked, but these steps depend on the desire of the Gulf governments," he said.

Mr. Quainton said that Washington wanted an early end to the war and a halt of attacks on shipping.

"The United States is following the Gulf war with concern and wants it to come to an end as soon as possible... it also wants a halt to interceptions of shipping in the Gulf waterway," he said.

Responding to a question on the reported four-point proposal of the Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad for ending the war, Mr. Quainton said "it is too early to predict the U.S. reaction."

Sheikh Sabah's proposal envisages a Security Council session where a resolution on ending the war would be forced through sanctions on the party that refused to cooperate with the peace moves.

Mr. Quainton said that the war would be discussed by Sheikh Sabah and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at a meeting later this month in New York on the fringes of the U.N. General Assembly.

He said the two ministers would discuss "how best the United States could respond within the context of the Security Council and the United Nations" to peace plans.

He said that Washington was making an effort to reduce the arms flow to Iran, while responding to the defence needs of Kuwait and other GCC countries. But Mr. Quainton declined to comment further on Kuwaiti arms purchases from the United States.

Mr. Quainton also declined to comment on the growing relationship between Kuwait and the Soviet Union, beyond saying "we do not ask Kuwait to forego good relations with any country."

The American ambassador, himself an expert on combating terrorism, said that his country shared concern over the growing phenomenon with Kuwait, which has been a target of several acts of terrorism in recent years.

"We condemn terrorism and demand the adoption of deterrent measures in dealing with terrorists," he said.

He assured Kuwaiti investors that Kuwaiti investments in the United States would not be frozen as happened with Iran after the Islamic Revolution of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

"Kuwait is committed to peace between states and it would not find itself in a similar position," he said.

Mr. Quainton attributed the drop in trade with Kuwait to lower oil prices and reduced domestic demand. Trade peaked at \$1.5 billion in 1980 and fell to \$748 million last year.

He said the figures for the first quarter of 1986 indicated a rise in trade.

Number of Jewish settlers rises 50% in West Bank

TEL AVIV (AP) — The number of Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank increased by 50 per cent over the past two years despite a government-imposed slowdown on settlement construction, Israel Radio reported Sunday.

The report said a survey carried out by the state-owned radio found the number of settlers rose from 40,000 to 60,000 since the coalition government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres took office in September 1984.

The figures are higher than those published until now. The government's bureau of statistics reported that at the end of 1985, 41,000 Jews were living in the West Bank, an increase of 16 per cent over the previous year. The independent West Bank Data Base Project estimated the number of settlers last year at 52,000. Settlement leaders have put the figure at 62,000.

Most of the new settlers moved into nine "bedroom communities" near the metropolitan areas of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, the report said.

This appeared to indicate that new settlers are attracted by cheaper housing and accessibility to the largest cities, rather than by the ideological reasons which motivated their predecessors.

The agreement governing the coalition between Peres' Labour Party and the right-wing Likud Bloc limited to 27 the number of settlements to be built during the government's four-year term. So far only two new ones have gone up, mainly because of sharp government budget cuts.

The settlement boom has also been constrained by Peres' Labour Party which rejects Jewish settlement in most parts of the West Bank, captured in 1967, where some 800,000 Palestinians live.

Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir, the foreign minister who is scheduled to swap jobs with Peres on Oct. 14 as part of their coalition pact, vowed he would step up the pace of settlement building when he becomes premier.

Shamir said in an Israel Radio interview Saturday that he would act "within the framework of the economic limitations and the coalition agreement."

Some 20,000 people live in settlements financed by the government rather than by private contracting firms, the radio said. These settlers are considered the hard core of the settlement movement, which claims the West Bank as part of Israel.

Settlement leader Bennie Katzover said in an interview that "this is a force that cannot be stopped." He said the current infrastructure in the West Bank could absorb 500,000 settlers.

The radio said there was great demand for housing in the West Bank, and that in the coming year, 6,000 more Israelis would move into apartments being completed for them.

It said the largest settlement was Maale Adumim, just south of Jerusalem, with a population of 12,000.

Australian aide to visit Gulf

BAHRAIN (R) — Australia's Resources and Energy Minister Gareth Evans will start a four-nation Gulf tour next Saturday for talks on the world energy situation, an Australian embassy official in Riyadh said Sunday.

The spokesman told Reuters by telephone that Mr. Evans would arrive in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) on Sept. 27, Kuwait on Sept. 28, Saudi Arabia Sept. 29 and Oman Oct. 2.

Tehran to release most female political prisoners

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Most female inmates of Tehran's Evin prison for political prisoners will be released soon, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Sunday.

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Hojatoleslam Ansari, head of the organisation in charge of prison affairs, as saying the decision was taken by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's spiritual leader, and his successor-elect, Ayatollah Montazeri.

Mr. Ansari was quoted as saying a four-man committee was studying every single case and supervising the pardoning.

"As long as prison officials were confident that the release of these prisoners would not harm society, they would be released," Mr. Ansari was quoted as saying.

Both superpowers must join Mideast conference, PLO says

TUNIS (R) — Both superpowers must take part in a proposed Middle East peace conference, a senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official has said.

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"The two superpowers must agree on a solution which reassures all parties involved in the conflict," he said.

Commenting on U.S. and Soviet positions on the Arab-Israeli conflict as Washington and Moscow prepare for a proposed second summit meeting, he said: "It is high time that the (Palestinian) question is discussed by the two superpowers, as they have questions such as Afghanistan."

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He said a meeting such as the Alexandria summit, at which Mr. Mubarak and Peres agreed on the need for an international Middle East peace conference and an undefined preparatory committee for it, was useless unless Israel recognised the PLO and its right to self-determination.

But he stressed the PLO's reaction to the summit had been more restrained than radical Arab responses condemning it as an act of treason.

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Asked why a planned Palestinian reconciliation conference in Algiers, which was to have taken place this month to prepare a meeting of the Palestinian National Council, had been delayed, he said this had been at the request of the Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), led by George Habash.

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Ozal hits election campaign trail

By Paul Bolding

REUTERS

BURDUR, Turkey — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal reaches into the pocket of his finely-cut blue jacket for worry beads to help him answer a journalist's question.

Before long, the jacket is off for the rest of the day as Mr. Ozal, 58, hits the by-election campaign trail. Waving at passers-by, he sits or stands at the front of his bus for a tour in the warm sun of this southern province.

This means at least half a dozen slaughtered cattle, sheep and goats, four speeches to town centre from the bus and numerous impromptu chats with groups of villagers.

In the Muslim tradition, animals are sacrificed in honour of a visitor, to dispel evil and help him win his cause. The meat is normally given to the poor.

His "cheerleader," Erkal Zenger, brings U.S.-style Razzmatazz to the show, with pre-recorded jingles, traditional music and a well-rehearsed "Prime Minister Turgut Ozal meets and greets you from the front of the bus" every time we pass a few people.

Despite reported heart problems, Mr. Ozal, whose personal physician shadows him on the hustings, emerges seemingly fresh from a punishing day.

Asked why a prime minister should bother for 11 by-election seats when he has a majority of 74 in the 400-seat parliament, Mr. Ozal told Reuters: "The people like me. They like to see me. For me, every election is important."

There are also other reasons. Mr. Ozal says a poor showing for his conservative Motherland Party would lead to opposition cries for an early general election.

Mr. Ozal, whose term expires in 1988, came to power in 1983 elections from which many rival groups were barred by the then-ruling military.

Now, 12 parties are competing, mostly splinter groups with little chance of success given a 10 per cent hurdle for all 11 seats together, below which a party takes none. The seats have fallen vacant mainly because of deaths.

Mr. Ozal started a month of official campaigning for the Sept. 28 polls by signing up four independent deputies to the Motherland Party.

Motherland now has 231 deputies, the Social Democratic Populist Party (SDPP) 84, the True Path Party 25, the Free Democrats 21, the Democratic Left Party five, Citizens' Party two, Independents 20, and 12 seats are vacant, one deputy having died since the by-elections were called.

In a campaign address, Mr. Ozal mocks his rivals. "The other 11 do not make one Motherland," he yells.

Mr. Ozal hits at campaign intervention by former prime minister Suleyman Demirel and Bulent Ecevit, arch foes in the violent late 1970s before the military takeover, warning darkly of people who want to return to "the old days."

Other French hostages include two members of a four-man television crew kidnapped in Beirut last March. Their two colleagues were freed in June after Iranian opposition leader Massoud Rajavi moved from his base in France to Baghdad.

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GFJW calls for abrogation of move against married women teachers

AMMAN (J.T.) — The General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) has strongly criticised a recent decision by the Ministry of Education not to appoint married women as teachers.

The decision "violates the Jordanian Constitution which guarantees equality in rights and duties for all Jordanians," the GFJW said in a cable it sent to the concerned authorities.

The cable said the ministry decision "contradicts the goals of development plans" and called on the concerned parties to retract the step "which is a prejudice to woman's rights."

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali said Sunday that ministry's decision to give priority in employment as teachers in remote areas to unmarried women was to meet the shortage in

teaching staff.

Mr. Majali told the local daily Sawt Al Shaab that the refusal by married female teachers to accept employment in remote areas away from their residential areas prompted the ministry to appoint unmarried women who accepted employment anywhere. He added that the ministry's practice was to appoint married women in accordance with its needs and policy.

Jordan to take part in Arab police chiefs' conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in a three-day meeting of Arab police chiefs, due to open in Tunis on Sept. 23. Representing Jordan at the conference is a delegation led by Public Security Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali who left for the Tunisian capital on Sunday.

The conference will discuss topics pertaining to coordination and cooperation among Arab police and security networks and the exchange of expertise and information about combating crime. The Jordanian delegation is expected to submit a working paper to the conference on Jordan's concept of comprehensive security.

Following the visit to Tunisia, Lt.-Gen. Majali and his accompanying delegation will go to the United Kingdom to familiarise themselves with security systems employed by the police there and they will also exchange information in police and security affairs.

Dudin, Toulkarm delegation review development plans

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin Sunday conferred with a delegation representing the West Bank town of Toulkarm. The delegation, headed by the director of the town's chamber of commerce, Badie' Qa'adan, reviewed the current economic situation in Toulkarm district and the projects required for promoting social and economic sectors in the area. The delegation voiced appreciation to the Jordanian government for its help to enhance the steadfastness of the

Arab population living under Israeli rule.

Also Sunday, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat voiced the government's keenness to protect the holy places in the occupied Arab lands and to provide means for bolstering the steadfastness of the Arab population under Israeli rule. He told a meeting of directors of Awqaf that the ministry will provide help for the restoration of Al Aqsa Mosque and other holy shrines.

Ministry moves ahead with Qweismeh sports city plan

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works intends to build sports city at Qweismeh, east of Amman, on a 78 dunum plot of land to meet the sports needs of people in the eastern districts of the capital. According to Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh, the project is expected to cost JD 2,378,500 and, when completed, the stadium

will seat at least 15,000 spectators.

The project entails building rest halls for players, a library and other utilities and grounds for handball, basketball, volleyball and lawn tennis in addition to a gymnasium hall of 1,800 square metres in area as well as offices, lounges and other indoor facilities, the minister continued.

Police institute to train female instructors

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Princess Basma Police Institute in Jordan has embarked on a programme for recruiting women instructors to offer training to local women in the force and those in other Arab countries in the use of light and medium size arms.

According to the institute's principal, Major Hussein Shahin, qualified candidates would be undertaking four-month programmes before graduating as instructors.

This venture is the first step in its kind in Jordan and perhaps in the Arab World, Maj. Shahin said in a statement Sunday. She said the training programme for policewomen would be "no less important than a similar one undertaken by the Armed Forces which trains female instructors to take men's place in training."

When the training programmes have been carried out and sufficient number of female instructors are made available the institute will dispatch a number of them to offer training to policewomen in other Arab countries. Maj. Shahin said the institute had already received requests for women trainers from Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Apart from the use of light arms female instructors would also train police women in employing tear-gas against rioters as well as in other instances.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Temperatures continue to drop

AMMAN (Petra) — The heat wave which affected the Kingdom over the past week has now receded and the temperature is likely to drop further due to high atmospheric pressure over central Europe, according to Meteorological Department Director Ali Abanda. He said that the heat was due to masses of hot air which moved into the area from the Indian subcontinent via the Arabian peninsula causing temperatures to soar to above 40 degrees Centigrade. Last Tuesday the temperature was 37°C in Amman, rising to 38°C the next day and exceeding 40°C on Thursday before receding to 35°C on Saturday and 30°C on Sunday, Dr. Abanda said.

Husseini calls for study in Hashemieh

ZARQA (Petra) — The Ministry of Communications should conduct a field study to determine Al Hashemieh's needs of telephone services, Minister of Communications Muhieddine Al Hussein said Sunday, adding that the ministry is able to provide 21 telephone lines to the Hashemieh district at present. The minister was speaking at a meeting with the town's mayor and several notables who said that their town of 5,000 inhabitants lacks proper telephone services.

Public works official visits Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works will shortly announce a tender for the construction of the first phase of the Irbid-Amman highway extending 27 kilometres from Irbid to Nuweimeh crossroads, according to Mr. Khalaf Howari, under secretary of the Ministry of Public Works. He said that the four-lane road will pass near Jerash and reach Ramtha, near the border with Syria. The tender will be announced before the end of this year, Mr. Howari said. Mr. Howari, speaking at a meeting with officials from the public works department, said that the ministry's road projects in the Irbid region this year are now nearing completion and have cost JD 2.7 million.

Karak officials discuss budgets, projects

KARAK (Petra) — Next year's budgets and projects of government departments in Karak Governorate were the subject of discussion during a meeting held on Sunday under the chairmanship of Karak Governor Salem Al Qudah. Mr. Qudah said that JD 293 million has been allocated for Karak Governorate in the five-year development plan. He said the education budget included setting up new schools, labs and workshops while the health budget had allocations for a new government hospital in Karak, improving health services at the existing hospital and setting up health centres in several villages in the governorate.

Amman to host regional marketing talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional symposium on planning and developing agricultural marketing in the Near East and North Africa will be held here on Oct. 6. Ministry of Agriculture sources said that the three-day symposium will discuss basic policies and administrative problems related to agricultural marketing in the region as well as improvements in the agricultural marketing policy. Participants will also discuss a general framework for a five-year plan to develop agricultural marketing in the countries of the Near East and North Africa. Arab and international organisations will be taking part in the symposium.

Cabinet okays \$15m U.S. grant for Na'our-Dead Sea road

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet on Sunday announced its approval of a \$15 million grant from the United States government to Jordan to help finance the Na'ur-Dead Sea road. The Cabinet, meeting under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali, authorised Minister of Planning Taher Kana'an to sign the agreement on behalf of the Jordanian government.

The United States will supply \$15 million during the current

year and a further \$10 million in 1987 to help finance the construction of the road and the Jordanian government will cover the remainder of the cost, according to the announcement.

The statement said that the road is designed to facilitate the transportation of goods and to promote services between towns and villages lying within the rural region along the projected road, to reduce the cost of agricultural and industrial production and also to promote tourism.

Regent to patronise symposium on Jordan's housing strategies

AMMAN (J.T.) — A two-day symposium on housing strategies in Jordan will open here on Oct. 6 under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. The symposium is being organised in observance of World Housing Day, which was initiated by the United Nations General Assembly.

The symposium will discuss four major working papers pertaining to financing housing projects in

Jordan. These are to be submitted by the Housing Bank and by Mr. Hamdullah Nabulsi, a former Housing Corporation director and former minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment. The other papers will be presented by the University of Jordan and the Ministry of Planning. The Housing Corporation has made arrangements for Jordan's celebration and observance of World Housing Day on Oct. 6.

Hawamdeh leaves for Cairo talks on road construction

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh has left for Cairo to take part in an African conference on roads and road construction, organised by the International Road Federation (IRF) in cooperation with the Egyptian Ministry of Transport.

The conference is aimed to help delegates exchange views on road problems and to formulate national policies on building

roads. It will also discuss modern trends in road construction and maintenance, according to the minister. He said that the delegates are also scheduled to discuss developing highways in Africa and Asia. Taking part in the week-long conference are delegates from Arab and African countries.

The Geneva-based IRF was founded in 1948 to encourage the development of road transport.

JCU proposes setting up national contracting company

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Contractors Union (JCU) has proposed the establishment of a Jordanian contracting company with private and public sector capital.

A memorandum he sent to the Higher Committee for the Contracting Sector in Jordan, JCU president, Ali Abul Ragheb explained that such a company would be useful for operating outside as well as inside the Kingdom.

The memorandum proposed that Jordanian contractors hold 40

per cent of the projected company's capital, banks and other organisations hold 20 per cent while insurance companies and investment companies hold 10 per cent and government funds and organisations like the Social Security Corporation and the Pension Fund hold 10 per cent while the rest could be held by businessmen and contractors from other Arab countries.

The memorandum suggested that such a company can benefit from the expertise of Jordanian expatriates who can also promote its operations abroad.

Haj Hassan to discuss labour issues with Moroccan officials

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan left Amman on Sunday for Morocco on a week-long official visit at the invitation of his Moroccan counterpart. He said in a pre-departure statement that his talks in Morocco will focus on subjects related to cooperation in manpower and employment in implementation of an agreement in this respect signed in April 1983.

During the visit, Mr. Haj Hassan said he will meet with Moroccan Prime Minister Mohammed Umrani and the ministers of social affairs and industry.

Mr. Haj Hassan is accompanied on the visit by Dr. Mansour Umm, director of the employment department at the Ministry of Labour, and Mr. Ali Issa, director of the Social Security Corporation's information division.

CAA delegation to attend international aviation meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation has left for Montreal, Canada, to take part in the general assembly meetings of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), due to open on Tuesday.

The delegation from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) is led by its director general Khaled Mohammad Ali who said in a pre-departure statement that the delegates will discuss a number of subjects pertaining to civil

aviation and safety measures for aircraft and passengers against hijacking.

Arab countries have agreed to coordinate their stands with regard to the election of the ICAO board and will submit working papers on a number of issues of concern to the civil aviation industry, Mr. Ali said. The seven-day meeting is held by the ICAO once every three years to discuss civil aviation affairs and air transport in general.

Regent urges youth to assume decision-making role.

(Continued from page 1)

situation of youth in the country and equally lashed out at the young generation and officials.

The Regent gave a detailed account of the means of increasing constructive interaction between youth and the society, of the importance of living with technologies, of transfer of informatics, of the importance of changing some of the negative norms in the society and of the need for youth to use their electoral outlets as a means to protect their rights.

Prince Hassan criticised a segment of Jordanian youth "who keep arguing that they are not given adequate channels to voice their needs and concerns or to take part in the decision-making process claiming that the majority of decisions are in the government's hand."

"Your questioning is legitimate and relevant," the Regent said. "But these arguments should not be used as an excuse to impede any progress." The Regent called on youth to use their electoral outlets to present their hopes and ideas.

Prince Hassan presented a proposed scenario which could be used to increase youth's influence over choosing their potential representatives if they start organising their thoughts and practising their electoral rights on the level of Forum Humanum and similar other organisations.

"If you succeed in this scenario wouldn't you realise that all of us could push the society a step forward?" Prince Hassan asked, urging youth to organise themselves and their needs in a more solid approach to pave the way for active participation in other election outlets where their opinions and role could become more effective.

"Means of self-expression in a free manner is guaranteed to a large extent for our youth," Prince Hassan said noting that these means "have not been used to suit the required order."

"Increasing youth's efforts to make use of available opportunities is the best way to guarantee active and objective participation in the decision-making process, in implementing constructive social programmes and in solving problems," he said.

The Crown Prince reviewed the positive and negative impacts of modernisation, Arabisation and Westernisation of the society and said that the country had enough concrete values which could be

used as a base to develop a system which combining organisation and the freedom of movement and thought.

He called for creative interaction at the grass-roots level and among all sectors of the society to increase self-trust and to induce intellectual programmes and effective policies.

Education, technology, exchange of informatics, use of television for cultural programmes and election outlets were some of the basic values which the Jordanian society needed to develop and upgrade in a consistent manner, he said.

On education, the Prince said: "Our society has invested in education more than it did on other industrial or services sectors. The investment on education was sound and rendered its results since we expect to have 250,000 university graduates by the end of 2000."

However, the Prince said, the whole education system needed to be re-examined since education should not be taken as a means of living, but as the tool for creativity and specialisation.

"We have to review the input of education and question the reasons behind our educational policy, taking into consideration both the human and social needs," said the Regent.

On links between education and creativity, Prince Hassan cited three behavioural patterns in the society which hindered development results and encouraging creativity. Elaborating on the three behavioural patterns, he said, were:

— A university degree should not be an end for itself. Instead, a person should strive for education all through life.

— A university degree should not be the means to get a job.

— "We need in-depth specialisation in our educational system. A person should have enough confidence to admit that there is always more room for learning and that knowledge is not limited."

The Regent voiced dissatisfaction with the present civil service, "which gives more allowances to higher university certificates disregarding the applicant's productivity or efficiency in carrying out his duties."

"Instead of allowances being granted on the basis of outputs, it has become directly linked to inputs," said the Prince, calling for the creation of a creative cadre of employees in which the status of

an advisor is equal to the status of a director general.

"Other means for constantly improving our educational march is our ability to constantly and consistently keep open the door for modernisation," said the Regent urging the concerned educational parties to optimise the use of computers, transfers of technology and exchange of information.

The Regent called for the establishment of a third channel on Jordan Television dedicated for airing cultural and educational programmes.

The Crown Prince was referring to the Jerusalem Open University project — a scheme currently in stages of development to air live university specialisation programmes via the Jordan Television to East and West Bank citizens.

The Crown Prince said "what is also needed for participation in public life is the scientific ability that can be observed and developed." He said the youth needed to arm themselves with useful knowledge and develop a spirit of initiative.

"Once you've adopted this method, you'll become more self-confident which would reflect on the society's self-confidence," the Regent said, adding that by developing initiative "we can break the empty circle that some people use as an excuse for their dependency and weakness."

He said no matter how noble any ideals were, "in the end, they will disappear if no channels were established for their execution." He urged youth in the Kingdom to realise their value in the society and to act responsibly in accordance with their position in the society.

To emphasise the above point, the Regent gave an example from the occupied West Bank and Gaza. He said that ever since the occupation of these territories, Israel undertook to scatter the efforts of youth and worked towards their humiliation and eviction. He said that on June 5, 1967, the West Bank's population was 700,000. "If that population was left to grow normally, their number in the West Bank alone would have reached 1.5 million, 70 per cent of whom would be under the age of 25."

He said the population in the occupied West Bank today "does not exceed 700,000, most of whom are old people or children."

"Youth are scarce... they are either imprisoned, expelled, unemployed, working in a neighbouring Arab country,

restricted in his university or school, or studying abroad," he said.

"Why does Israel target the youth? The answer is that the youth are backbone of resistance against the occupation and its designs," the Regent said. "Israel does not only attempt to evict them, but also oppresses those left of them in order to kill their enthusiasm and spirit."

He said Jordan had always been aiming at strengthening youth in every aspect of their lives in the occupied territories despite Israel's organised and studied efforts at their eviction and undermining the positive impact of Jordan's programmes there.

"The youth's survival means the continuation of resistance and the preservation of rights," he told the conference.

He explained that without the people in the occupied territories and their steadfastness, "we lose the main element in our claim to the land." He added that, in this perspective, "we put forward the West Bank development plan so as to have definite programmes through which we can attract the necessary funding for its execution."

He said that people should not be distracted by misleading and distorting criticism for Jordan's policies.

Identifying channels for youth development in Jordan, the Crown Prince said that apart from the Ministry of Youth and its institutions and the Forum Humanum, the compulsory military service could form a bridge for youth in both military and civil life. He said there were ways to expand the military service to include areas outside the military that would satisfy social needs and strengthen the spirit of belonging in a way that complies with individual interests. He said the five-year (1986-1990) development plan will open opportunities for active participation by youth in the implementation of the plan "at a time when the Jordanian economy is passing through a recession imposed by outside forces."

He pointed out that the economic boom Jordan witnessed, also had a negative impact on the society in the form of consumer and social patterns that should be resisted. He said a problem of drug and alcohol addiction among Jordanian youth was beginning to surface and that it should be acknowledged and treated by scientific methods and persistent educating process to snuff the problem from exacerbating.



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Council with a mission

THE establishment of the Economic Consultative Council last week has the potential to be a significant turning point in this country's recent history of imprecision in the relationship between the private and public sectors. The hallmark of Jordan over the last six decades of statehood has been the vigorous role of the private sector, which has mobilised capital, human endeavour, managerial expertise and ingenuity in the service of national development. Behind the catchword of "national development," however, we should always read "personal gain." It has been fortunate that for much of our recent history, the objectives of private gain have coincided with the dictates of national development. In some cases, such as the conspicuous consumption and lavish housing fantasies of the past decade, personal priorities have started to contradict the priorities of the nation as a whole.

The factor that we should keep in mind, as we struggle to devise a new framework for socio-economic development that corresponds to these leaner years, is that national development is a function of personal motivation, and personal motivation rides squarely on the back of personal gains. The consultative council that has been established has an important role to play in two respects: it should help curb the public sector's instinct for expansion and inefficiency, and it should help temper the private sector's penchant to view the state as a financial cow that should be milked with abandon.

The successes that have been registered in Jordan in economic terms have almost always come about when the public and private sectors coordinated policies in a manner that allowed the private sector to unleash its dynamic entrepreneurial powers within a framework of laws, financial management and political realism established by the state. The private sector should be neither taxed nor regulated to death, and the public sector should not be expected to solve every crisis by throwing money on it. The Economic Consultative Council would do well to re-emphasise those factors that have always been the basis of our impressive economic performance over the years, and to redress the balance that has been pushed askew by the past decade of exaggerated economic trends and human expectations.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Sabotaging Franco-Arab relations

WE would like to tell France that it is not the only party against which terrorist and criminal activity is being directed on French territory and in Lebanon. The Arabs too are the target of such actions and plans designed to undermine Franco-Arab relations with the intention of depriving the Arab Nation of a true and understanding friend. Therefore, we ask who benefits from these actions and from causing damage to Franco-Arab relations? In reply, we point to France's policies with regard to the Arab issues and to France's strong and relentless attempts to maintain an independent policy from the rest of the Western countries vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli conflict. This position has not been accepted by the enemies of the Arab World because they refuse to allow France to play a leading role in settling the Arab-Israeli conflict and in finding a just and durable settlement for the Middle East question. They are now trying to punish France for its stand and for its anticipated role in the Middle East. A French parliamentarian has called on his government to look into the role of the United States and Israeli intelligence services in the recent bomb attacks in France and those against French personnel in Lebanon, because these two parties are the sole beneficiaries of such criminal actions. All the Arabs are behind France, and they have strongly condemned such crimes committed against a Western friend.

Al Dustour: Hopes on summit talks

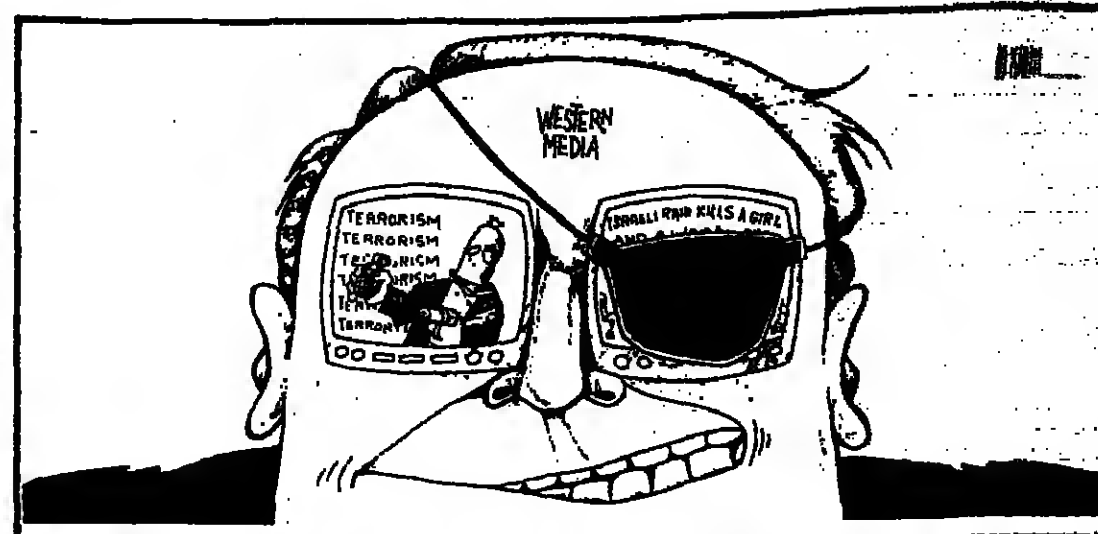
THE foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States have not yet agreed on the convening of a superpower summit before the end of 1986 because they have not been able to agree on an agenda for such a summit. Despite the differences between the two sides, these ministers are trying hard to arrange for their leaders' summit and we hope they will succeed in this endeavour. A superpower summit is bound to discuss a wide-ranging agenda that would definitely include regional conflicts and the Middle East question. As the two ministers continue the drive to hold the summit, the Soviet Union is being exposed to pressure from the United States and Israel to accept their own formula for settling outstanding issues without offering a compromise whatsoever to Moscow in return. But though we hope all obstacles will be removed from the path of the coming summit, we do not believe Moscow will succumb to blackmail or pressure, especially with regard to the Middle East problem. We also hope that the Middle East question would be among the priorities on the summit's agenda and that both superpowers would reach some sort of agreement on the convening of an international conference to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. The idea of this conference came originally from the Soviet Union, and we hope that Moscow will remain committed to this idea and demand that it be implemented so that peace can be achieved in the Middle East.

Sawt Al Shaab: The way to end terrorism

IN the light of the recent spate of terrorist activities in Lebanon and inside France, the international community is no doubt convinced now of the need for a common action to eradicate the roots of terrorism which Israel has been rearing in the Middle East and in other parts of the World. We consider the proposed international conference as the best means of ending the Arab-Israeli conflict and ending Israel's terrorist activity in this region. The Europeans, who realise the truth about the situation in this region, can recognise the actual perpetrators of the terrorist activities and also realise that the Arabs are totally bent on achieving peace and not on committing acts of terrorism. The European countries which are closely connected with the Arab region realise that such conference is necessary if peace is to be established and the nightmare of terrorist actions are to cease for ever. Jordan which has been calling for such a conference for the sake of achieving a just peace has condemned all acts of terrorism, and King Hussein who is now in Europe is reflecting Jordan's image to the outside world and is relentlessly working towards the achievement of peace. It is because Jordan is bent on achieving that goal that the Israelis are escalating their terrorist activities against peace and against civilisation and the international community at large.

Terrorism — multiple causes, different cures

Dr. Waleed Sa'di



ERRORISM is again the talk of the town, every town! The word "terrorism" is now a household term uttered or whispered by almost everybody: children, parents, passengers, pilots and cabin crews of commercial flights and above all by the terrorised and the terrorists themselves! There is now hardly a multilateral meeting which did not touch on the subject of terrorism. In particular, governments and inter-governmental organisations are nowadays totally absorbed in this seemingly contemporary affliction.

So while everybody seems to be concerned with the phenomenon of terrorism, few can agree on the true identity of "terrorists" or accept a consensus on the full description of "terrorism." What is for many cultures or political systems are clear and down right terrorists, for others they are either freedom fighters, revolutionaries or even idealists. For countries which had concluded their processes of liberation, external as well as domestic, the resort to their former ways of affecting and realising freedom and liberation by nations which have yet to graduate from the primary stage of development, is pure and simple terrorism par excellence.

But how can one forget or gloss over the raw terrorism associated with the three great revolutions of the world, namely, the French, American and Russian? And how can we in the Middle East forget that across our armistice lines there exists the state of Israel which resorted to all forms of intimidation and terrorism to create itself?

More recent manifestation of terrorism is to be found in many countries all over the world where thousands and thousands of people have literally disappeared and liquidated at the hands of state agents. Witness, if you please, the massacres of hundreds of thousands of civilians by the guns of governmental troops who under one pretext or another had adopted the so-called search and destroy tactics to fight off their

enemies which often included innocent civilians. Have we forgotten the thousands and thousands of civilians who were slaughtered by aerial bombing commissioned by state militarism. And lest we forget, it was four years ago that innocent Palestinians and Lebanese were terrorised and butchered by Falangist militia at Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. The Falangist criminals have yet to be apprehended and punished by an Arab tribunal, and the Israeli accessories to the war crimes in Sabra and Shatila have yet also to be apprehended and punished by an international tribunal. But, of course, what attracts the attention and memory of peoples and governments most are the acts of terrorism perpetrated against commercial flights, ships, and civilian targets in developed countries where innocent peoples pay the price of whatever cause the terrorists uphold. But interestingly there is hardly an uproar when similar acts of terrorism are perpetrated against civilian targets in developing countries where also innocent peoples are terrorised sometimes; and hardly anybody ever reacts in the developed countries or calls for a crusade against terrorism.

To be sure, terrorism is not really one phenomenon with many tentacles. It appears to me that terrorism is not just one subject or one affliction which can be fought with the one and same all cure medicine. The motivations for terrorism are many and varied. One cannot expect to have one diagnosis to befit all acts of terrorism and therefore one is prevented from prescribing the same mode of redress to the varied forms of terrorism. It is indeed puzzling to note that governments from all regions of the world including the sophisticated ones among them seem to embark in their struggles against acts of terrorism on actions predicated on the proposition that the evil is one and indivisible. Not only this policy is simplistic but rather absurd.

What is sure, however, is that almost everyone is practising

terrorism with the sole exception of the terrorised and the innocent victims. Individuals, organisations, groups, and even governments had been or are doing acts of terrorism. In fact this worldly distress had been with us since time immemorial. What is different about it today has more to do with the form than with substance. The contemporary form of terrorism is more revolting to us because it is closer to our daily lives and skin. It is hitting the very planes, buses, trains, restaurants and public places that we use or frequent. What is making us more aware, and cognizant of its potential and actual evils is its immediate proximity to our daily chores.

But terrorism is terrorism no matter where, why and how it is committed. To be uprooted effectively, one must keep in perspective, at all times that terrorism is multi-faced and multidimensional and each brand required a different approach. The first step, obviously, must be of diagnostic nature to better identify the particular malaise in question and then proceed to the second step of identifying the proper medicine and the necessary dosage. I suspect that over-dramatising the evil and escalating the confrontation with it in an open declaration of war is tantamount to playing in the hands of the terrorists. It must be borne in mind that the terrorists feed on publicity and in fact the dramatisation of the act or acts of terrorism and the reaction thereto are among their primary objectives. What is suggested here instead is the initiation and execution of a quiet and persistent war against the terrorists and their acts in a manner commensurate with and proportional to the nature and kind of the terrorists and their respective acts.

Secondly, states championing the cause against terrorism must themselves have a clean bill of health, i.e., not to have engaged themselves or their agents in acts of terrorism which could be construed as terrorist in order to first set an example for the world and secondly, to maintain a

reasonable degree of credibility in the face of humanity and thus assure public support.

Thirdly, the crusade against terrorists and their acts may assume a two pronged strategy: one, the negative strategy which could aim for a swift and surgical excision of terrorism, notwithstanding that this approach is never terribly effective or lasting; two, the positive approach which requires proper identification of the roots of the varied forms of terrorism in question and the application thereafter of a long range solution suitable to the terrorist acts in question. I suspect that the two approaches are inter-linked and complementary.

Nevertheless, the singularly most important question that is on the mind of all concerned is the emergence of contemporary terrorism which has been hitting civilian targets in particular. There is a consensus among experts that contemporary terrorism appears to have political motivation and there are some equally contemporary events or developments which could shed some light on the subject.

Firstly, as a general observation one could maintain that the eradication of illiteracy and the spread of public education have meant an increase in public awareness and consciousness. Ignorance obviously contributes to dormancy whereas knowledge

contributes to activism. Activism often is channelled into militarism and radicalism which in turn transform sometimes into terrorism.

Secondly, the availability of high technology at a relatively low cost has meant that radicals have access to sophisticated and effective methods to perpetrate terrorism for the purpose of achieving their objectives. In the old days, technology, being expensive and secret, was available only to governments and institutions or corporations with big capitals. Now, almost anyone or any group can buy technology from even the neighbourhood store. Obviously the availability of cheap high technology has facilitated the commission of acts of terrorism just like fire arms have contributed to the rise in crime rate in the United States.

Thirdly, the politicising of peoples everywhere, especially in ex-colonised countries, has conceived some mode of idealism, albeit misdirected sometimes, especially among the youth and delivered in due course an attitude or a philosophy which belittles life and glorifies ideas and principles. The non-fulfilment of the high expectations associated with the de-colonisation process has caused a frustration crisis on the level of nations as a whole as well as on the level of individuals making up such nations. What ensues thereafter is now a

common knowledge: the rise of radicalism and the eventual resort to terrorism.

Fourthly, the world has been changing at an accelerating rate never witnessed in the past. It is estimated by experts that the world has changed in the last 45 years more than it had changed in the previous 4500 years. This is an astronomical transformation of ideas, technology, standards and traditions. The machineries and institutions available to man have not been able to cope with this unprecedented change and transformation. While many traditional grievances have been resolved, many new grievances have emerged in conjunction with the rapid change and metamorphosis in our lives: economic, social and political.

To be sure, there are other factors and events which could explain better the rise of contemporary terrorism. Religious leaders, anthropologists, political scientists, psychologists, and the like can all attempt a more profound diagnosis of the problem. What we need also is to recruit their expertise to help formulate a policy for the fall of terrorism. An international conference along these lines could be more effective in the long run than the mere concentration on police or military tactics to eradicate this much hated affliction.

West European Muslims fear backlash with rise in terrorism

By Mori Rosenblum
The Associated Press

PARIS — Many of Western Europe's 7 million Muslims, battling for acceptance on a mostly Christian continent, say they too, are suffering because of rising terrorism.

"We condemn this (terrorism) more than anyone," said Sheikh Abbas El Hocine, an Algerian who is rector of the grand mosque in Paris. "We are the ones who suffer."

In London, Mukkarram Ali of the Islamic Council of Europe said, "Muslims live peacefully in communities all over Europe, but we have the feeling that there is discrimination."

He added that increased terrorism, which most Muslims reject, threatens to worsen the situation.

Muslims are hard to count in Western Europe, and many are illegal immigrants. Official statistics and Islamic leaders' estimates suggest that 7 million have settled here permanently. About 2.5 million Muslims live in France, and perhaps many more. Most are from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, and former colonies, but also the Middle East. Lebanon and Syria were once French administered.

In West Germany, most sources say there are 2 million, mostly Turks. But Ibrahim Gacagolu of the Munich-based Islamic Religion Centre puts the total around 5 million.

The 1.5 million Muslims in Britain are largely from Pakistan and Bangladesh. But they include such converts as Yusuf Islam, formerly pop star Cat Stevens.

More than a half-million Muslims live in Belgium and the Netherlands. And there are sizable communities in Greece, Norway, Italy and Spain.

On holy days, 20,000 faithful jam into the Paris mosque and spill over onto the tree-lined square outside. The central mosque in London, one of 1,000 in Britain, draws equal numbers.

Across Europe, Muslims are criticised by right-wing political movements, such as Jean-Marie Pen's National Front in France, which fans fears of alien domination over Christian societies.

Violent protests have stalled for six years plans for a grand mosque and Islamic centre in Lyon. The site was changed but residents near the new location recently marched on city hall to protest.

During the 1986 legislative campaign, le Pen repeatedly warned: "In French villages, the familiar ringing of church bells will be drowned out by the wail of a Muslim call to prayer."

Sheikh Abbas countered, in an interview:

"That is nonsense. We do not have a call to prayer, in any French mosque, to avoid annoying French Christians. There is not even a muezzin (caller) at our mosque."

In Arles, a typical provincial mosque hides behind unmarked doors in two rooms off the Red Cross headquarters courtyard.

On most days, a half-dozen Algerians gather to pray and read from the holy Koran. "We don't bother anyone, and no one bothers us," said Giorgio Larbi, the director.

Larbi acknowledged that some Muslims felt the effects of racism, but he did not want to talk about it. With jobs scarce and hostility rising, Muslims often prefer a low profile.

Parts of Paris, Marseille, London and Berlin appear transplanted intact from Islamic societies. Men in caps, robes and beards sell holy scriptures in Arabic and Turkish along with spices and teas.

But, Sheikh Abbas said that in France "The Muslim community does not have the tranquillity and security that it should."

In May, before the latest wave of terrorism, in influential daily Le Monde estimated a majority of French Muslims felt they suffered badly from victimisation.

"When a bomb explodes on the Champs-Elysees, it is really the fault of Islam!" asked Ibrahim Quid Ismail, new director of the World Islamic League, in the paper's commentary. The article quoted a student named Raniya: "I can't stand hearing radio or television anymore. They want to give us the image of modern barbarians."

Walid Charrara, 20, expelled from France, arrived back in Lebanon and said French authorities are leading "a racist campaign against Shi'ites."

Christian-Muslim conflict began more than 1,000 years ago, soon after Prophet Mohammed revealed the word of God. Arabs invaded Iberia and were barely driven back. Christian kings led bloody crusades to the holy land.

In the last generation, however, Muslims from former colonies have migrated en masse to Europe.

European mosques date back to 1890, when the Woking, Surrey, mosque was built in Britain. French government funded the Paris mosque after World War I, thank its Muslim troops.

Peaceful integration has begun to dissolve prejudices, Muslim leaders say.

In Germany, most Muslims arrived as immigrant labourers, and many families have taken root. With jobs scarce, they are vulnerable and often prefer not to call attention to themselves.

A glance at politicians' remarks, letters to editors and police blotters confirms that there is cause for concern.

German police report regular attacks against Lebanese, Iranian, Pakistani and other Muslim asylum seekers. In July, two tents erected for Iranian refugees in West Berlin were burned. Gasoline bottles were found nearby. No one was injured.

In Britain, community relations

specialists say it is hard to differentiate between anti-Islamic prejudice and general racism against non-white immigrants.

The problem is similar in France.

"If we had more mosques, not less, there would be much less of a problem because young people would learn right and wrong, and they would have their principles to guide them," Sheikh Abbas said.

All European mosques faced a

serious problem finding enough imams to teach the religion properly and to counter fanatic offshoots of Islam.

In France, some Muslim leaders worry that many European converts go too far, damaging the image of Islam.

"The French who convert they are more Muslim than we are," said an Islamic leader who asked not to be named. "It is a problem because it makes people

think we are strange."

He added, with a laugh: "Every male 'convert' has a beard, every female wears a veil. I know a couple who refused to use a table or forks. They say the Prophet ate that way. He did not have electricity, either."

Sheikh Abbas says 200,000 Frenchmen have joined the faith and more are converting every day.

Gaza's not so bright side

Meron Benvenisti

THE Gaza Strip Survey, written for the West Bank Data Base Project by Sara M. Roy, a community development researcher at Harvard University, has stirred a heated debate and sharp reactions. David Krivine's angry rebuttal (The Jerusalem Post, September 5) is the latest in a chain of reactions, ranging from expressions of dismay and shame to slanderous accusations that the study constitutes a pay-off to hostile organisations (a euphemism for the PLO) which provided the funds.

Faced with such public reactions, the occupation authorities could not maintain their usual attitude of ignoring our work in the hope that lack of response would kill the story. This time, official spokesmen went on record labelling the study as "worse than lies" and "sheer gall."

Two press tours and two "fact-finding" trips to Gaza were organised. My written demands (supported by Knesset members) to appear before the relevant Knesset sub-committee remained unanswered.

The denial of the basic right to defend oneself is perhaps an accepted norm in political life. It is a totally unacceptable journalistic norm. Krivine, during his research for the article, found time for only one five-minute telephone conversation. During our brief exchange, his main concern was not substantive, but rather editorial.

He objected to our references to Arab sources. For him, the testimony of the head of the Gaza Citrus Association and a spokesman for the Gaza fishermen are ipso facto distorted and hostile. According to Krivine, absolute truth lies only with the Israeli bureaucracy. A critical review of their activities is "stigmatising" and "destructive."

His rebuttal is based firmly on these premises. Indeed, Israeli spokesmen provided him with good, often accurate, answers. The problem is that the questions were not so

good. For example, consider the issue of U.S. aid funds. Roy states that "about half of the funds allocated (by the U.S. Congress) actually reach the indigenous communities."

Her argument, which is fully documented in my own study, U.S. Funded Projects 1977-1983, is that only half of the proposed projects receive approval, or that approval is withheld for a lengthy period. Consequently, only half of U.S. allocated funds are actually used.

Krivine, in haste to expose Roy's bias, ignores the argument. He asks instead: "Who grabs the other half?" and adds that "no reader of the book will doubt that it can only be the Israelis" who steal the money.

He is relying, of course, on the fact that most of his readers have never read the book. He puts his own fantastic charge to the authorities, and they correctly state that it is absurd. Equipped with a convenient answer to a cozy question, he can now prove Roy's bias and "destructive tone."

This technique serves the article well, and quite convincingly, one must admit. It is impossible to analyse here other matters contested in the article, but I must address myself to what it calls "the most serious accusation," which is "that Israel seizes Gaza tax money for its purposes."

Here, his technique fails, because he is totally unfamiliar with the complex arrangements governing public finances in Gaza, and its monetary relationship with Israel. The result is a jumble of irrelevant queries, which produce equally irrelevant answers.

The authorities, fully acquainted with our argument concerning the "occupation tax" and are unable to refute it, I shall restate our argument.

The Military Government's budget is a "closed system," all income from taxes and imposts collected in the region being used for its activities. The deficit (one third of the regular and development budget in 1986/87, an amount of \$17.5 million), is made up from the budget of the Israeli government coming from

the Keren Hanikuyim (Deduction Fund), which is no other than the sums deducted at source from Gaza labourers employed in Israel.

There seems to be sufficient money in the Deduction Fund to cover the entire deficit, otherwise other sources would have been mentioned. So, the authorities confirm, by their own admission, that the Gaza Strip, with its 520,000 inhabitants does not cost the Israeli tax-payer one single agora.

But that is not all. We can prove that Gaza actually contributes substantial sums to Israel's public consumption, a form of payment that can be termed "occupation tax."

This " nefarious result" (using Krivine's language) can be substantiated by referring again to official Israeli figures. It should be recalled that for statistical purposes, Gaza (and the West Bank) are treated as though they constituted a "national economy," independent of Israel's national accounts.

In the "balance of payments" of Gaza, as published by the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Bank of Israel, there appears an item, "government transfers," debit and credit. The "transfers" show the deficit of the military government paid by the Israeli government (debit) less "deductions" collected from Gazans employed in Israel (credit).

Since the late 1970s, net transfers (credit minus debit) were negative, i.e., "deductions" exceeded Israeli payments.

In 1982, net transfers from Gaza to Israel were (in old shekels) 97.1 million, in 1983, 447m., and in 1984, 762m., (according to the Bank of Israel's reports on the territories).

According to our estimates, the net direct transfers from Gaza to Israel will reach \$7.5 million in the fiscal year 1986/87.

But this is only half the story. What about indirect taxation? In 1984, residents of Gaza purchased in Israel industrial products worth \$221.3 million (not including subsidised agricultural products worth \$35.5m.). On these

products, Gazans paid, VAT alone (Israeli not local Gaza VAT, Mr. Krivine!), some \$33m. We must deduct from that subsidies on Israeli foodstuffs (bread, milk, etc.) consumed by Gazans, which amount to some \$13m. Net indirect fiscal revenues therefore would reach some \$20m.

In other words, if the Israeli treasury is to lose the Gaza market and Gaza labourers, it would lose indirect and direct revenues amounting to \$25m.-\$27.5m. a year. Multiply that figure by the years of occupation, and the size of the "occupation tax" reaches the staggering figure of at least \$300m.

Nefarious, indeed, considering the lack of basic amenities, the stagnated economy, the miserable living conditions of over half a million human beings. How hollow are the statements that lack of development is caused by "budgetary constraints"; how cynical is the accusation voiced by the coordinator of activities, Mr. Shmuel Goren, that the "international community refuses to assist the residents of Gaza."

And if all those calculations are wrong, why is it that the Israeli government, despite repeated demands, refuses to release figures on the funds accumulated in the Deduction Fund during the two decades of occupation?

There is no brighter side of Gaza, no matter how much people try to appease their conscience. The situation is beyond shame.

Sara Roy, in the conclusion to her study, says: "That serious and adverse processes exist inside the Gaza Strip is unequivocal. Economic and political realities are easy to define; the facts speak for themselves. Moral realities, which are not as susceptible to quantification, are often more difficult to determine and are no less profound. Tragically, perhaps, it may be the morality in which humanity ascribes that ultimately contains the solutions to the problem it alone can inspire. One should be listened to contemptuously dismissed. Jerusalem Post.

مكتبة عبد الرحمن

Archaeology for the scholar, the layman

Romans and Saracens: A History of the Arabian Frontier
By S. Thomas Parker, American Schools of Oriental Research, Philadelphia (1986), 247 pp.

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times
THIS book is a revised and expanded version of the doctoral dissertation that Dr. Tom Parker wrote for his Ph.D. degree at the University of California in 1979. Nevertheless it deserves to be brought to the attention of the general reader in Jordan.

Though there are probably few Ph.D. theses on Jordanian archaeology that would interest anyone outside the academic community, this work will be of interest to those Jordanians and foreign visitors alike who regularly jump into their four-wheel-drive vehicles and wander the Jordanian landscape in search of interesting antiquities sites.

Whether one's interest in such pursuits is purely academic, that of an informed lay person, or no more grandiose than seeking an interesting new picnic site, this book will prove immensely valuable to visitors of the country's rich remains from the Roman period.

Knowing that Dr. Parker is a strong believer in the need to make more archaeological information accessible to the general public, I am sure that he will not mind my suggestion that this scholarly book should also be viewed by the non-academic community as a very useful resource for those setting out to visit the antiquities of the Roman frontier in Jordan.

I say "Roman frontier" rather than "Roman Jordan" because this book is primarily concerned with the policy the Romans applied to defend the eastern frontier of their empire, which stretched for some 1,400 kilometres from the Black Sea to the Red Sea.

This is not a discussion of life in Jerash, the poets of Gedara (Umm Qais) or links among the cities of the Decapolis. The book does not attempt to review every aspect of life in the area of modern Jordan during the Roman period, but sticks to a discussion of the archaeological remains of Roman frontier facilities (forts, towers, roads, legionary fortresses and the like) and the political/military philosophy that determined Roman troop deployments on the ground.

The frontier in the Roman period corresponds to the area that now lies roughly astride and east of the desert highway from Aqaba in the south to Umm El-Jamal and the Syrian border region in the north. In some areas in Jordan and the rest of the eastern frontier, the Roman lines, or fortified frontier zone, consisted of a broad zone up to 10-20 kilometres wide, fortified with a series of forts and watchtowers. These were linked to one another by a Roman road system whose remains can still be seen in many parts of the country, while faster communications were carried out by signals sent by fire, smoke or mirrors.

Only in South Jordan, roughly between Petra and Aqaba, did the Romans deviate from this thick, fortified zone concept, and instead use a single line of forts positioned alongside the *via nova traiana* ("Trajan's new road"). Linking Aqaba with Bostra in South Syria, the *via nova traiana* was built soon after the Roman annexation of Petra and the Nabataean kingdom in 106 A.D., and formed the spine of the Roman road system in the new province of Arabia.

The Romans' *Limes Arabicus*, or Arabian frontier zone, was designed primarily to control the

movement and incursions of nomadic Arabian tribes, who have traditionally tried to muscle in on the territory, water, and consequent wealth of urbanised folk in the Jordanian and Syrian highlands. In the best of times, the settled city dwellers and village-based farmers coexisted peacefully and in a mutually beneficial symbiotic relationship with the nomadic desert tribes, engaging in trade and other bilateral activities.

The extent and nature of the Roman army's deployment along the Arabian frontier in the land of modern Jordan changed over time. Dr. Parker has spent the last decade examining the archaeological evidence on the ground, and historical references in ancient texts, to reconstruct the history of Roman frontier policy in the province of Arabia.

More important, perhaps, he has tried to explain why the frontier was quickly fortified by the late 3rd century A.D., around the year 300 A.D., maintained in a state of heavy fortification during the 4th and early 5th centuries, but abandoned in the late Byzantine period in the 5th and 6th centuries A.D.

After his introductory chapter discussing the concept of a *Limes*, previous research of the Arabian frontier, and his own long-term research goals here, Dr. Parker offers three chapters that will be of most interest to lay archaeology enthusiasts. Dividing the frontier zone into northern, central and southern sectors, he discusses 47 sites along the frontier in Jordan, most of which have substantial remains on the ground and can easily be visited today.

He provides valuable plans and maps for almost all the sites, and reviews the evidence of occupation provided by his own survey's pottery sherd and by the work of others. A few of the sites which earlier scholars had assumed were part of the Roman

frontier system turn out, upon detailed examination, to have been used in earlier or later periods. Their inclusion in the book, however, is a bonus for those residents or visitors in Jordan who habitually turn off the main roads to investigate the tumbled antiquities sites that dot the landscape.

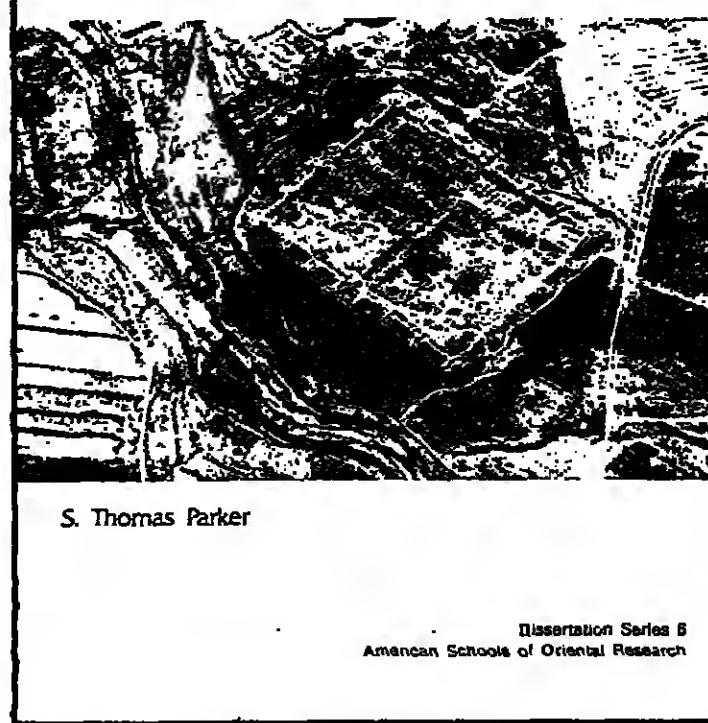
Some of the sites treated may be familiar (Umm El-Jamal, Khirbet Es-Samra, Azraq, Qasr El-Hallabat, Udrun, Lejjun), while most are smaller sites that are not part of Jordan's tourist circuit. Many are close to the modern trunk roads, and therefore can be visited en route while one is driving south to Petra or Aqaba.

While adding substantially to the scholarly world's knowledge of Roman Jordan and Roman Arabia, Dr. Parker in these three chapters has also provided the general public with a most useful resource on a score of archaeological sites that are not sufficiently known or visited.

After the chapters on the individual sites, the author has four chapters that review the evolution of frontier policy as practised by the Nabataeans, who acted as a client state of Rome, and then by the Romans themselves after they annexed Nabataea in 106 A.D. By the late 6th century, the Byzantine rulers had virtually retreated from the Arabian frontier, turning over the defence of the area to federated Arab tribes, such as the Ghassanids.

In historical terms, this was to prove a significant development, for it allowed the young Islamic armies that surged out of Arabia in the early 7th century to overrun the land of Jordan and march on to Damascus to establish the Umayyad caliphate. World history has taken a different course had the late Byzantine emperors maintained a heavily fortified frontier zone in the lands

ROMANS AND SARACENS: A HISTORY OF THE ARABIAN FRONTIER



The book cover with an aerial photo showing the remains of the Lijun fortress.

of Palestine, Jordan and Arabia?

The book includes an extensive bibliography for those who wish to do more reading, and a detailed index. The site-by-site analysis and drawings of the pottery collected on Dr. Parker's survey of the frontier zone will be of most interest to scholars and archaeologists — though I would not be surprised if some amateur archaeologists or enthusiastic travellers were to return home with pottery they had picked up off the ground at Roman sites and start to compare it with the neat drawings in the book.

There are only a few pages of black and white photographs at the end, and more photos would be a useful addition to future editions of this book. The aerial photograph of Lejjun fortress on

the cover of the book is particularly welcome, for it allows the reader to see the full fortress from a perspective that is not otherwise available.

The price of the book, at \$30, will probably restrict its distribution, though I would suggest that companies, embassies or other institutions resident in Jordan would find it worthwhile to buy a copy and make it available to their staff and friends. Several people or families could also join forces to buy a copy to share amongst themselves. From my own experience, this is a book that one will consult frequently when setting off on field trips to Jordan's archaeological sites.

The book can be ordered from: Eisenbrauns, P.O. Box 275, Winona Lake, In. 46580, USA.

Daniloff case highlights East-West divide in reporters' roles

By Charles Bremner
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Soviet charges against U.S. reporter Nicholas Daniloff highlight a gulf between the superpowers' views of what foreign correspondents should be doing in their capitals. I left Moscow to work in Washington shortly, after the arrest of the U.S. News and World Report correspondent on August 30 and I have had a chance to witness the clash of attitudes that raised U.S.-Soviet tensions.

While the Soviet media published only a few lines on his arrest, the case led front pages in the United States, dominating news programmes and seemingly threatening plans for a new U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

Switching assignments between Moscow and Washington is an experience in information shock. In Moscow, news is sparse and largely controlled by an apparatus of suspicious foreign journalists. In Washington the reporter faces a numbing deluge of information from officials and organisations competing to have their voices heard.

While official Soviet news conferences are a recent innovation, Washington policymakers are accessible to foreign journalists in a way that is unimaginable in Moscow.

Soviet and East bloc correspondents work for official media whose prime activity is to promote the interests of the state. American reporters define their roles as entirely independent observers — a view the Soviets do not accept.

Soviet officials and many ordinary citizens generally find it hard to see neutrality in Western reporters' coverage of what they regard as "negative" events such as the complaints of Soviet dissidents, efforts of Jews to emigrate and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Unofficial contacts with citizens

such as the one that led to Daniloff's arrest are viewed with suspicion.

The United States regards Daniloff as an innocent hostage being used to bargain for the release of Soviet U.N. employee Genady Zakharov, who was arrested in New York on espionage charges a week before the journalist was detained in Moscow.

Remarks by Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov indicated the Kremlin's strong irritation over what it regards as U.S. over-reaction to a case that in Soviet eyes had legal foundation.

Gerasimov said Daniloff's arrest was a minor affair. He listed activities he said the reporter carried out that fell under the heading of espionage.

Western diplomats with Moscow experience say the Soviet authorities probably felt there were legitimate grounds for a case against Daniloff because he sought information in areas they regard as sensitive and secret.

Gerasimov said these areas included information on nuclear waste dumps, Soviet troops in Afghanistan and uranium mines. Soviet journalists working in Washington attribute the row in part to a U.S. failure to understand Soviet rules of the game for a correspondent.

Oleg Polyansky, a correspondent for the state news agency TASS, acknowledged that the U.S. view of news reporting contrasted with the Soviet one and he said the U.S. reaction was unreasonable.

In one area, restrictions for foreign reporters in Washington are visibly tighter than in Moscow. A foreign correspondent in Moscow, invited by the foreign ministry, can walk into the office of Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev to witness state meetings without submitting to body searches or lavish security checks.

Despite harassment, publications urge change in S. Africa

By Andrew Torchia
The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Despite police raids, bannings and money problems, a new breed of anti-apartheid newspaper has emerged in South Africa. The papers are national in scope, aimed largely at the black majority and offer a sharp alternative to the conventional press.

In simple English often pitched for semi-literate readers, they discuss black politics, describe trade unions, explain unemployment benefits, advise on personal health and report on community self-help projects. They also recount the history of anti-apartheid leaders and report on the lives of ordinary township people, like coal-sellers and carpenters.

An issue of *Learn and Teach* told in a feature on health care what to do during a tear gas attack: "Do not panic... breathe slowly and not too deeply... do not swallow your spit... if you think you may get tear gas, you may want to get ready for it... You could even wear goggles."

Assembled in improvised, low-rent offices, these publications are growing in circulation. They offer news and views seldom seen in South

Africa's commercial media, even in regional township editions or publications prepared specifically for blacks.

"The message is the need for creation of a new society, the involvement of a new value system," said Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of the *New Nation*.

"Despite repression, the alternative media are flourishing. The people are a lot more politically aware, and the commercial media are not meeting peoples' needs," said Mark Sumner of *Learn and Teach*.

Much of South Africa's conventional press these days urges social change and attacks the government from time to time as moving too slowly on reform. But the small student and community newspapers began several years ago to voice anti-apartheid opinion in clear, critical terms that went far beyond the commercial press.

"Then the phase in which the struggle was waged at a local level passed and the struggle assumed a national character," Sisulu said. "The time came for a paper to provide a national perspective."

Most alternative publications are published in Johannesburg. Among them are:

— The *Weekly Mail*, founded in July 1985 by employees of the *Rand Daily Mail* after the

crossing daily died. Co-editor Anton Harber said it's the only "emerging paper" supported by sales, advertising and stock issues as a commercial operation.

Voting shares remain in the hands of the paper's journalists, who offer "a critical and independent voice for fundamental change," Harber said. More than other papers, the *Weekly Mail* aims at the white liberals who used to take the *Rand Daily Mail*, although Harber said readership in the townships is growing.

"First, we see ourselves as a platform for the debate over what kind of society we're going to end up with. Second, the emerging papers are willing to challenge, to explore the gray areas of the law," Harber said.

"Also, we believe that unless we establish now the role of a critical press, it will be harder to establish it after political change."

He said the paper began with 40,000 rand (\$16,000), low-cost technology and a staff of five. The staff is now 13 and circulation is 17,300, he said.

— The *New Nation*, a 9-month-old, Roman Catholic-funded biweekly, which claims 60,000 circulation.

"We felt the need for a newspaper to reflect the daily struggles of the majority of South

Africans," said Sisulu.

His paper emphasises trade union news, reported largely by members of township civic associations, unions and the United Democratic Front Anti-Apartheid Alliance, to whom the paper gives weekend training courses in journalism.

The *New Nation's* full-time news staff makes collective editorial decisions. "We try not to have hierarchical structures in the newsroom," Sisulu said. "We discuss stories, approaches. Sometimes the decision-making is slow."

— *Learn and Teach*, a 25,000-circulation magazine produced by five full-time employees and funded by church and educational groups in Britain, Holland, West Germany and Switzerland. Churches, unions and community groups handle distribution.

The magazine is edited for people with less than six years of school. A story on first aid said, "bruises are made by bleeding just under the skin. They are the dark marks you get if you are hurt but your skin does not break. Rubber bullets make bruises."

— *Upehat*, a magazine published for teenagers by the South African Committee for Higher Education (SACHED), which is largely funded by church

groups and foundations in the United States and Europe.

We seek to present a world view with a positive emphasis on the lives of black people, and to cultivate a genuine love of reading," said SACHED director John Samuel.

Samuel said circulation was 42,000 until security forces moved into black schools during the current emergency, seizing copies, disrupting distribution routes and cutting sales to 22,000.

Despite their consistently anti-government stance, alternative media have not been closed down under longstanding laws controlling reporting on sensitive subjects, or under recent emergency regulations restricting reports on unrest.

"The attitude of the government... is the same as toward any other major newspaper in South Africa," Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel said in a written reply to questions by the Associated Press. "Newspapers are free to criticise the government..."

Nel rejected editors' assertions that the publications present majority black opinion. "These publications differ from national newspapers in that they are directed toward a specific readership, and they have a restricted circulation and do not

represent a widespread black opinion," he said.

"The government considers that, if you close the papers, you'll have an international outcry," Sisulu said. "It realises that, when you close publications such as ours, you catapult the struggle to another, more radical phase."

But the alternative media have had troubles. Sisulu, whose father, Walter, is serving a life sentence for plotting against white rule, was detained for 21 days two months ago. Harber and a *Weekly Mail* reporter were held briefly.

One issue of the *New Nation* and one of the *Weekly Mail* were confiscated. Nel said they "ostensibly contravened the emergency regulations."

Sutner said 21 distributors of *Learn and Teach* are in detention and that 1,700 copies sent to churches in South-West Africa two months ago disappeared in the mail.

He said an average of two issues a year have been banned on grounds that they are subversive, but the bannings have been lifted on appeal.

"There is a feeling each issue might be the last, that every knock on the door might be the fatal knock," Sutner said. "You learn to exercise self-censorship. If we were closed down tomorrow, who would kick up a fuss?"

Once again, BBC falls under Conservatives' attack

By Alan Elsner
Reuter

LONDON — The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), which prides itself on impartiality and editorial independence, is under fire from right-wing critics over a drama about a World War I mutiny by British troops.

The critics, including influential members of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ruling Conservative Party, say the four-part series — "The Monocled Mutineer" — makes a mockery of history.

The row has come at a crucial time for the BBC. The government is about to select a new BBC chairman and Conservative right-wingers are urging Thatcher to install a tough-minded disciplinarian to weed out alleged leftist extremists.

The BBC had heralded "The Monocled Mutineer" as "an enthralling true life story." It told how Percy Toplis, a small-time con-man, took on the might of the British army by leading a revolt against appalling conditions in a first world war training camp in northern France.

The programme, which was almost universally praised by critics for its acting and script, showed soldiers killing military policemen responsible for draconian discipline and, in one brief scene, raping British women auxiliaries.

History researcher Julian Putkowski, who was hired by the BBC to check the historical authenticity of the series, accused the corporation of disregarding warnings that it was full of errors.

"Even making allowances for problems arising from writing a

script based on a bowdlerised and sensational version of the mutiny and Toplis's life, I can only conclude that the BBC were aware of the major historical inaccuracies in the script and chose to ignore my advice," he said.

Right-wing conservatives were quick to jump in, accusing the BBC of cynicism, irresponsibility and lack of patriotism.

"Once again the BBC is rewriting history and selling Britain short," said parliamentarian Neil Hamilton.

"It suits the BBC with its left-wing bias and determination to mock every form of authority, to rewrite history in this way," added fellow party member Nicholas Soames.

The fact that the government must in the next few weeks fill the vacant post of BBC chairman

undoubtedly sharpened the debate. The appointment is likely to have a crucial bearing on the future development of the corporation.

Thatcher herself is said to favour the appointment of Lord King, a right-winger who has won credit for reviving the fortunes of the state airline British Airways.

But Home Secretary (interior minister) Douglas Hurd, a leading Conservative moderate whose ministry is responsible for overseeing the corporation, wants a less controversial figure. Political commentators believe the current row may have severely weakened his position.

The cherished independence of the BBC, which is funded by a licence fee fixed and collected by the state, has long been an issue in British politics.

An attempt by the government

last year to suppress a television documentary about a suspected Irish guerrilla chief caused a major outcry while the revelation that an official of the M15 security service had investigated the politics of some BBC appointees added to the furore.

The corporation is especially proud of its external radio services, broadcasting to 120 million listeners in 37 languages, which it says provides an unbiased and authoritative service to countries where news is censored or tainted with propaganda.

But leading Conservatives have long suspected the BBC of having an inbuilt leftist bias, while Thatcher herself has in the past publicly criticised the BBC, for corrupting the morals of the young by broadcasting too much sex and violence.

The fact that the explicit rape

scene in "The Monocled Mutineer" almost certainly never happened appeared to back up her point.

Under mounting pressure, BBC officials were forced to acknowledge their mistake in claiming that the series depicted the truth.

"The Monocled Mutineer" is a play about the greater truth about the first world war. It is brilliantly written and acted and stands by its integrity," said Bill Cotton, managing director of BBC television.

"Some people have claimed that Shakespeare's Richard III is a tissue of lies. That does not invalidate it as great drama," he added.

That argument is unlikely to carry weight with his Conservative critics.

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China dominates 1st day of Asian Games' competition

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — China dashed off with nine of the first 11 gold medals in the 10th Asian Games on Sunday, and Asian records fell in four swimming races, three shooting events, a cycling competition and a weightlifting contest.

Japan scored the only break in the Chinese monopoly, winning two of the four gold medals in swimming, an event the Japanese had been expected to dominate. Three Asian Games records fell in the morning heats, and all three were smashed again in the afternoon finals.

The Chinese, defending champions in the games medal standings and favoured to come out on top again. They also set Asian records in three of four shooting events, and games records in the 100-kilometre team trial cycling and 52-kilogramme (114-pound) class weightlifting.

China capped its opening day blitz with the gold by weightlifter He Zhaoliang and by its world-class men's gymnastics team.

In weightlifting, He and Japan's Kazushito Manabe tied with totals of 247.5 kilograms, but the gold went to He because of his lighter body weight. The total broke the old games mark of 235 set by North Korea's Han Gyong Si in 1978.

The Chinese gymnasts, led by Olympic gold medalist Li Ning, held off a daring performance by South Korea and beat the host team 291.10 to 287.25. Japan was third with 286.00, and its coach said he had filed a protest over some of the scoring.

In preliminary soccer games, Saudi Arabia blanked Malaysia 3-0, Iraq trounced Oman 4-0, the United Arab Emirates edged Pakistan 1-0 and Qatar and

Indonesia played a 1-1 tie. Ironically, the only Chinese shooter among Sunday's winners who did not set an Asian record was Xu Haifeng, who won the gold medal in individual men's free pistol shooting at the 1984 Olympics.

Xu won his event here with 660 points, followed by teammate Wang Yifu with 650 and Gilbert U of Hong Kong with 649. The Chinese pistol team's gold medal score was 1,656 set by North Korea in Jakarta in 1983. Japan followed with 1,660.

In the individual men's air rifle event, China's Qiu Bo set an Asian Games record with 586 out of a possible 600 in qualifying and went on to win with a total of 685.3. No previous games record existed for the new expanded format, with a possible score of 710. The old record of 584 out of 600 had been set by China's Wu Xiaokuan in 1982.

Lee Eun-Chul of South Korea won the silver with 680.5 and Xu Xiaoguang of China the bronze with 679.2.

The Chinese air rifle team won its gold with 1,739 points, breaking the Asian record of 1,718 set by China in Jakarta in 1983. South Korea was second with 1,724 and Japan third with 1,718.

In the swimming battles, Japan's Hisashi Fuwa clipped 0.3 seconds off the Asian Games record in the men's 100-metre breaststroke beats, but China's Jin

Pu beat him in the final in one minute, 6.02 seconds. Fuwa, who swam 1:04.59 in the morning, was faster in the final, but still finished second in 1:04.13.

In the women's 400-metre individual medley, China's Yan Ming beat the old Asian Games mark by nearly two seconds in the heats in 5:00.91, and then won by a wide margin in the final in 4:52.43, with Japan's Naomi Sekido second in 4:47.30.

Japan's Katsunori Fujiwara lowered the men's 200-metre freestyle Asian Games record by more than three seconds in the morning, when he swam 1:53.53, and then won the final in 1:52.32. Teammate Shigeo Ogata was second in 1:53.26.

The games record of 57.88 seconds in the women's 100-metre freestyle survived the morning heats, but fell in the final, where Japan's Yoko Shimao won in 57.62, followed by China's Xia Fujie in 58.23.

In cycling, still another record fell in the 100-kilometre team trial cycling, where China's time of 2 hours, 8 minutes, 28.462 seconds wiped out the Asian Games mark of 2:10:39.420 set by South Korea in the 1982 games in New Delhi. Japan placed second in 2:09:49.116, with South Korea third in 2:10:36.311.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

British fans set fire

BRADFORD, England (AP) — Horrific memories of last year's stadium fire that killed 56 people returned to Bradford City soccer club Saturday when fans of neighbour and rival club Leeds United went on the rampage and set a mobile food stall ablaze at a Second Division match. No one was reported hurt at the Odsal Stadium, but in scenes similar to the Valley Parade tragedy 15 months ago, hundreds of fans spilled on to the field to escape the fire, which broke out ten minutes from the end of the game.

French cyclist sets 3 records

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado (AP) — French cyclist Jeannie Longo set three world records in a specially staged event Saturday at the U.S. Olympic training centre Velodrome. The records still are subject to ratification by the international governing body of cycling, the Union Cycliste Internationale.

Swiss Surer quits Grand Prix

INDIANAPOLIS (R) — American Marvin Johnson successfully defended his World Boxing Association light heavyweight championship by stopping Jean-Marie Emebe of France in the 13th round of their scheduled 15-round bout. Referee Louis Rivera stopped the fight at the 1:41 mark of the 13th round because of a bad cut over the left eye of Emebe, a native of Cameroon who is now a French citizen.

Italians allowed to play abroad

MILAN, Italy (R) — Members of Italy's 1982 World Cup soccer squad, who had their passports withdrawn Saturday as part of an investigation into alleged tax evasion, will be allowed to play in forthcoming European competitions, a magistrate said. The entire team is due to stand trial in December on charges of breaking Italy's strict currency laws by failing to convert the same sponsor's payments into Italian lire on return from Spain.

Mansell wins Portugal Grand Prix

Brit opens large lead in World Drivers' Championship

ESTORIL, Portugal (AP) — Britain's Nigel Mansell, in a Williams-Honda, led from start to finish to win the Portuguese Grand Prix on Sunday, claiming his fifth victory this season to increase his lead in the 1986 World Drivers' Championship.

French defending world champion Alain Prost, in a McLaren-TAG-Porsche, was second after dramatic closing laps.

The two other title contenders, Brazilians Ayrton Senna in the Lotus-Renault and Nelson Piquet in the other Williams, fought nose to tail in second and third places from lap 34 of the 70-lap race.

Piquet failed in one passing attempt as Prost watched them closely in fourth place. Seven laps

from the flag, Piquet slid off as his tires degraded, dropping to fourth.

On the final lap, Senna slowed as his fuel tank ran dry, Prost going past to take second and Piquet third, Senna's car crawling over the line to finish fourth to huge applause from the crowd.

The final lap appeared to have cost him the chance of taking the title in the last two races this year.

The last two place points went to the Ferraris of Italian Michele Alboreto, fifth, and Swede Stefan Johansson, sixth.

Johansson had been battling for fifth place in midrace with the Benetton-BMW of Austria's Gerhard Berger, tipped to take his

Placeat Ferrari next season. Trying to pass Berger at the end of the 200 miles per hour (320 kph) pit straight, the cars touched. Both spun off onto the 'sod run-off, Berger stalling and out of the race. Johansson resuming losing only one place.

The victory for Mansell, never headed even during the mid-race tire changes, gave him a total of 70 points.

Mansell now can clinch the title with a win at the next race in Mexico City.

If Piquet, 60 points, or Prost, now with 59, win there, it will go down to the wire at the last race, the Australian Grand Prix in Adelaide.

Leconte wins German Open

HAMBURG, West Germany (AP) — Henri Leconte of France beat defending champion Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia 6-2, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2 Sunday to win the \$250,000 German Open Tennis Tournament.

The fourth-seeded Leconte's deadly backhand strokes and drop shots bedeviled Mecir and made shambles of any organised game plan the third-seeded Czechoslovak might have had.

Mecir, the world's ninth-ranked player, gained the nickname "big cat" for his smooth movements on

the court. But he seemed awkward and lacking strategy against Leconte.

The no. 7-ranked Leconte, meanwhile, fought off the lingering effects of a persistent virus to win his first major tournament in two years. He took home \$42,500 for the victory, while Mecir earned half that amount.

Leconte won the first set in just 34 minutes and raced to a 3-1 lead in the second set. But Mecir broke Leconte at 4-2 and then revived to take the set 7-5.

However, Leconte roared past Mecir in the third set and broke his Czechoslovak foe in the fifth game of the fourth set for a 3-2 advantage.

With that, Mecir's resistance seemed shattered. He frequently chided himself and looked away in resignation as Leconte dominated the rest of the set.

Australia builds 347 lead

MADRAS, India (R) — Australia pressed home its advantage in the first cricket test against India despite its bid to force the follow-on being thwarted by a captain's innings of 119 from Kapil Dev.

India, needing 375 to avoid following on, slumped to 245 for seven but all-rounder Kapil's fourth test hundred hauled his side out of trouble and they were all out for 397 immediately after lunch on the fourth day.

Australia, 177 ahead on first innings, was 170 for five at the close when they led overall by 347 with five wickets and one day remaining.

"We will still try to go for victory," said Australian Manager Bobby Simpson, although he would not reveal whether his side would go for an early declaration Monday.

Handicapped sports event set for November

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Sports Federation for the Handicapped will organise its third annual sports festival in November under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein. The festival, which coincides with the birthday anniversary of King Hussein, will include a programme of different sporting

events for handicapped people and the inauguration of the new federation's headquarters, according to Yusef Karmi, the federation's secretary general.

Mr. Karmi said that the federation will send an invitation to the Iraqi Sports Federation for the Handicapped to join in the festival's programmes.

McEnroe, Edberg in finals of Volvo tournament

LOS ANGELES (AP) — John McEnroe avenged his January loss to Brad Gilbert Saturday night, overpowering and outplaying Gilbert 6-1, 3-6, 6-3 to enter the finals of the \$315,000 Volvo Tennis Tournament.

The win pits McEnroe, sixth-seeded in the tournament, against top-seeded Stefan Edberg of Sweden in Sunday's final at the Los Angeles Tennis Centre.

Edberg defeated fellow Swede Peter Lundgren 6-4, 6-3 Saturday to earn a spot in the finals. The winner takes home

\$50,000, while the runnerup receives \$25,000.

In his first set with Lundgren, Edberg jumped out to 2-0 lead, breaking Lundgren in the first game. Edberg broke his opponent again in the fifth game to put him ahead 4-1. In the eighth game, Lundgren turned the tables and broke Edberg, who hit a forehand volley into the net.

In the second set, both held serve twice, then in the fifth game Edberg broke Lundgren to go up 3-2.

LOSS OF PASSPORT AND OTHER IMPORTANT ITEMS

I have lost a small brown bag at Queen Alia International Airport on 19 September 1986. Contents include British Passport no. B165765, British driving licence, Saudi driving licence, a sum of money and other important documents.

Would the finder please contact our Amman telephone number 635683 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. The finder will be suitably rewarded.

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892640, 4:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

LECTURE Management of Sheep by

Mr. Geoffrey Bersey

On Wednesday 24 September 1986, at 8:00 p.m. at the British Council Centre

Recipients of the British Council programme are kindly asked to note change of date



Cinema
RAGHADAN
Tel: 622198
RED HEAT
Performances 12:15, 3:00, 5:00, 9:45

Cinema
CONCORD
Tel: 677420
PAZORBACK
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema
RAINBOW
Tel: 625155
JAGGED EDGE
Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema
OPERA
Tel: 675573
AURORA
Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema
PHILADELPHIA
Tel: 634144
TOUGH BUSTERS
Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema
PLAZA
Tel: 677420
DOCTOR DETROIT
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

World Bank to bolster 'structural adjustment lending'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The World Bank, calling 1986 a pivotal year in which the actions of rich nations won some approval from the Third World, said Monday it would help reinforce this trend with more loans to poor countries.

Bank officials estimated that lending in the current year could jump to almost \$17 billion from \$13.18 billion in 1985.

In its annual report for the year ended June 30, the bank made clear that while there had been progress in dealing with the debt crisis, major problems remain and could take years to resolve.

"It may later be said that the past year was a pivotal one in the recent history of economic relationships between developed and developing countries," the report said.

In the past, developing and industrial countries have often brought to the bank a largely adversarial relationship with poor countries seeking more assistance and wealthy states, particularly the United States, raising questions about the traditional development aims of the institution.

"The convergence of opinion among industrial and developing countries on the nature of current economic problems and on the paths that might be taken to ameliorate them, or even reverse their chronic adverse trends, is what distinguishes the year from those that preceded it," the report said.

The report noted that as

outlined in a debt initiative last year by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker, the bank has been given much greater leeway to make loans tied to medium-term structural reforms, either of a country's whole economy or of a particular sector.

Known as "structural adjustment loans" they have grown to around 19 per cent of overall bank lending, a 50 per cent increase over the previous year, displacing some of the traditional lending to promote projects such as new dams, roads, sewer systems, hospitals and others.

As the debt crisis spread, the bank increased lending to countries determined to reform their economies to make them more efficient and attractive to investors.

Bank officials, discussing the annual report at a recent press briefing, emphasised that the bank was able to make the structural adjustment loans because of a willingness, sometimes at considerable political risk of governments to take difficult reform action.

"In some of these countries, the new policies adopted in the last fiscal year were logical extensions of broad adjustment efforts in place for several years," one

official said.

Another added, however, that "in other countries, there was a degree of political risk in breaking sharply away from policies which had proved highly damaging in economic terms."

For the fiscal year, the bank and its two affiliates, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), made loan commitments totalling \$17.48 billion, a 14 per cent increase over the prior year.

For the bank alone without its affiliates, lending commitments were \$13.18 billion, a 16 per cent increase, and officials estimated that they would total in a range from \$13.5 to \$17 billion this year.

"So we expect that, with a growing acceptance of adjustment programmes by borrowing countries, the momentum of expanding bank assistance that we witnessed in the last fiscal year will continue," an official said.

During the briefing, officials made it clear that they expected an agreement to emerge on a new replenishment for the IDA, which helps the very poorest countries with essentially interest-free loans, shortly.

The talks among the IDA donor countries have become bogged down because of a wider dispute between the United States and Japan over economic policy, including interest rates and trade issues.

Net income for the bank in the year totalled \$1.24 billion, an increase of nine per cent over the prior year.

The figure is likely to defuse demands for an early general capital increase for the bank which some nations are expected to press for during the annual meetings of

the bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which start here on Friday.

The increase, the bank said, was the result of high returns on its existing funds, and from lower borrowing costs because of a broad reduction in interest rates.

Total borrowings, the bank said, were \$10.61 billion, compared with \$11.08 billion in fiscal 1985.

India remains biggest borrower

The bank said that India remained by far the World Bank's biggest borrower over the past year.

The Washington-based bank's report showed that India received \$2.368 billion of the total of \$16.3 billion World Bank development loans granted in the fiscal year ending last June.

The other top borrowers were Brazil with \$1.62 billion, China \$1.137 billion, Indonesia \$1.132 billion and Turkey \$1.057 billion.

When China, the world's most populous country, became a world bank member in 1980, India, the runner-up in population, voiced some concern about depletion of a vital credit source.

The figures covered lending of both IDA and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

The IDA's loans are funded by the United States and other major industrial nations while the IBRD provides loans at near-commercial rates by selling debentures. Not included was the IFC loans.

The report showed that India remained the largest single recipient of relatively limited IDA concessional loans, a focus of

some unofficial rivalry among government borrowers. While "graduating" to a higher proportion of IBRD credit, India still got \$625 million of its 1986 loans at the IDA window.

Bangladesh received its entire World Bank credit for the year, \$463 million, in IDA interest-free loans. The other major IDA borrowers were China, \$450 million, Pakistan, \$177.2 million, Zaire, \$107 million, Ghana, \$96 million and Sri Lanka, \$85 million.

Indonesia, Brazil and Turkey, rated as less poverty-stricken developing nations, drew their total World Bank credits at near-commercial rates from the IBRD, as did Mexico, borrowing \$904 million during the year.

Elaborating on the report, a World Bank official said that India is primed to handle a higher proportion of interest-bearing loans than in the past.

Mr. E. Bevan Waide, chief of the bank's delegation in New Delhi, told a news conference that India "has the capacity to service debt on slightly harder terms" and that the country's debt repayment is projected at "a perfectly manageable level" through the decade.

Mr. Waide noted that the interest-free loans to India represented about 20 per cent of IDA's lending in the past two years, down from an average of around 40 per cent from 1966 to 1983.

India's "graduation" toward a higher proportion of interest-bearing loans was necessitated by a reduction in international funding to IDA and demands by China in the early 1980s for inclusion in the non-interest loan programme, Mr.

Waide said.

He said that China's share of interest-free loans from IDA was now approaching 20 per cent, or about the same as India's share.

China, with 1.05 billion people, and India, with 760 million, are the two most populous countries in the world.

Mr. Waide said he believed India could handle more interest-bearing loans because the country's balance of payments "has been very conservatively managed" in recent years.

The Indian government projects that its debt service will rise to 20 per cent of total export earnings by 1990 from the current 14 per cent.

Mr. Waide described this as "a perfectly manageable level of debt service." And he said India's perfect repayment record meant the bank "can continue to lead to India with a high degree of security."

South Asia registers 'notable' growth rates

In other parts of the report, the World Bank noted that despite an economic slowdown in much of Asia, the economic performance of South Asia has been "notable," with annual growth rates above four per cent for most countries during the 1980s.

China's economic growth also continues to be impressive, with 12.5 per cent growth in 1985 and industrial output up 18 per cent, the bank said.

"Among the more impressive accomplishments of South Asian countries has been their success in achieving sustained growth in agriculture, in particular basic foodstuffs," it said. "Countries such as India,

Pakistan and Sri Lanka have achieved virtual self-sufficiency in food grains, while Bangladesh has made such progress that the need for good-grain imports may no longer exist by the end of the decade. In Burma, also, major advances have been made," the report added.

But "serious fiscal and balance of payments strains" were also noted in Bangladesh, Burma, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Stumping commodity prices coupled with declining demand and protectionist sentiment in Western countries continue to act as an economic damper in much of East and South Asia, the World Bank said.

After two years of negative growth, the Philippines has achieved some success in implementing its stabilisation programme and reduced the inflation rate from 50 per cent in 1984 to six per cent in 1985, the report said.

This took place under president Ferdinand Marcos. The report did not mention Marcos' ouster last February and the accession of President Corason Aquino.

Making no predictions, it said merely that the World Bank supports current Philippine reforms in such areas as taxation, accountability, deregulation and aid coordination.

Indonesia and Malaysia, the region's major oil-exporting countries, were forced by the sharp drop in international petroleum prices to make drastic spending cutbacks and adjustments, the report noted.

Indonesia "undertook substantial stabilisation and adjustment measures and successfully managed the country's balance of payments and

inflation, though at some cost to investment and growth," it continued.

Malaysia has been forced to diversify its economy by a 1984-85 growth rate drop from 7.6 to 2.3 per cent a year and it managed to hold down inflation with "prudent management of the domestic economy," said the World Bank.

South Korea stands to benefit from lower oil prices, and current good prospects for it to become an exporter in such new fields as autos and electronics hinge on other outside factors, the World Bank said.

The World Bank said India's performance "is a tribute to the quality of its economic management in adjusting to a variety of challenges while keeping external borrowing and inflationary pressures in check."

Pakistan is recovering from several years of declining growth rates and could reach seven per cent growth in fiscal 1986, the report said.

"Sustained economic growth remains elusive to Nepal, one of the poorest countries of the world," it said.

Africa receives special attention

Regarding Africa, the World Bank said that loan commitments to sub-Saharan Africa increased from \$1.6 billion in 1985 to \$2.04 billion in the fiscal year ended June 30.

The bank said an additional \$782 million was made available through the bank-administered special facility for the region.

It said the largest sectors receiving assistance were agriculture, energy and industry.

Europe wants to halt dollar's slide

GLENEAGLES, Scotland (R) — European Community (EC) finance ministers are to press the United States to help stabilise the sliding dollar and calm currency markets 'badly unnerved by a trans-Atlantic row over interest rates'.

Ministers attending informal talks in this Scottish resort Saturday told journalists they would stress to Washington the need for revived cooperation among the major Western economic powers when they meet in the U.S. capital next week.

"We want to stop the fall of the dollar by all means possible," Luxembourg Finance Minister Jacques Poos said.

"The general feeling was to stand up and speak with one voice towards the United States... with a message of stability," he said.

Interest and exchange rates now look set to dominate discussions when the leading Western economic powers gather in Washington for annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank at the end of the month.

The ministers' agreement on a common position towards the United States followed a hectic week on foreign exchange markets that saw the dollar slump to a five-year low against the

mark. Exchanges have been made extremely nervous by a war of words over interest rates between Washington on the one hand and West Germany and Japan on the other. The conflict threatens to sour this week's meetings.

The United States wants Germany and Japan to cut interest rates in order to boost their economies and help it reduce its huge trade deficits by exporting more.

Both have refused and the United States has replied by telling markets the dollar has to go lower still — a development that squeezes exporters in other countries by making their currencies more expensive.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer (Finance Minister) Nigel Lawson, referring to the U.S.-German row, condemned the "loose talk" and said he hoped it would stop.

Mr. Lawson, the host at Saturday's meeting, said ministers agreed on the importance of coordination among major countries and he expressed hope that the spirit of the so-called Plaza agreement could be kept alive.

That accord, reached a year ago by the United States, Japan, Britain, France and West

Germany, called for concerted action to bring the dollar down.

But with Europe now keen to stop the slide, it was not clear what the ministers had to offer Washington in exchange for cooperation in stabilising the U.S. currency.

It appeared most had backed West Germany's refusal to give in to the key U.S. demand for interest rate cuts even though the mark's increasing strength is causing strain within Europe's joint currency float, the European Monetary Union.

Furthermore, Mr. Lawson and Dutch Finance Minister Onno Ruding both made clear that Washington had to do more itself to reduce its trade deficits by cutting its huge budget deficit.

Mr. Lawson noted the United States had given an undertaking to reduce the budget shortfall as part of the Plaza agreement.

"As far as I'm concerned that undertaking is still there. I think we would all like to see more progress," he said.

World Bank sees paramount importance in weaker dollar

Meanwhile, the World Bank said in its annual report that the dollar's decline and hopes that it

will lead to a reduction in America's punishing trade deficit may lead to a cooling of protectionist pressure.

The bank said the U.S. trade deficit, running at a record \$200 billion should eventually be reduced by the dollar's decline.

It noted that the trade deficit has fuelled calls for protectionist measures in the United States, and has exacerbated trade tensions among industrial countries.

"However, one may hope that these will ease, thanks in part, to the recent decline of the dollar," the report said.

While the bank expects some improvement in the deficit, it said that with present exchange rates and expected economic growth relationships between countries, it will not disappear.

"Industrial countries prospects, nevertheless, appear more stable than they did last year," the report said.

The U.S. Congress and some industries have complained bitterly about the trade deficit that has hurt manufacturing and raised fundamental doubts about the future course of the U.S. economy.

While the largest part of the deficit is accounted for by imports from Japan, developing countries represent a large share also.

IMF chief resigns

WASHINGTON (R) — Mr. Jacques De Larosiere, the French economic wizard who shepherded the International Monetary Fund (IMF) through the turbulent early days of the Latin American debt crisis, has decided to resign effective Jan. 1, IMF officials said Saturday night.

There had been rumours that Mr. De Larosiere was considering leaving the IMF to resume his career in France, but the announcement still came as a surprise, the sources said.

They said he planned to formally announce his decision in an address to the annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank at the end of this month.

Mr. De Larosiere had been given credit by the international economic community for taking the IMF into an activist role following the beginning of the Latin American financial crisis with the near default of Mexico in 1982.

He had to walk a fine line between the wishes of the large industrial countries concerned about inflation and other problems and the poor countries seeking more aid.

Mr. De Larosiere took the IMF, an essentially aloof but critically important institution, into the centre stage of the crisis.

Publicly, shy and not well



known "outside" international economic circles, he was responsible for helping to keep the debt crisis from going out of control by convincing the banking community and governments that the monetary system was essentially stable and could handle the problems.

The IMF post traditionally has been headed by a European while the senior position at the World Bank has gone to an American.

Former New York congressman, Mr. Barber Conable, recently assumed the senior position at the World Bank. The sources declined to say specifically why Mr. De Larosiere was leaving apart from giving "family reasons."

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 22, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning is the best time to plan your activities for the day. Later some curious condition arises that can unwisely divert you. Remain steadfast.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get property affairs adjusted first. Plan how to improve the value of your possessions.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Find a better way of gaining what you want the most in personal life. You can get them easily.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Confer with a good advisor and get good results. Show more interest in your mate's welfare.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Study whatever your friends and associates will do as part of a concerted plan.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Bring your talents to the attention of influential people. Get a credit affair nicely taken care of.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get into details of any new projects you are working on. A good evening to assist those in need.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Morning would be fine to handle monetary and property affairs since the aspects are good.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be more practical in dealing with others and be very tactful with a special someone.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Think of the benefits you can get from work you do today and plan to increase it.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have much ability at organization, so get an early start on whatever you wish to handle.

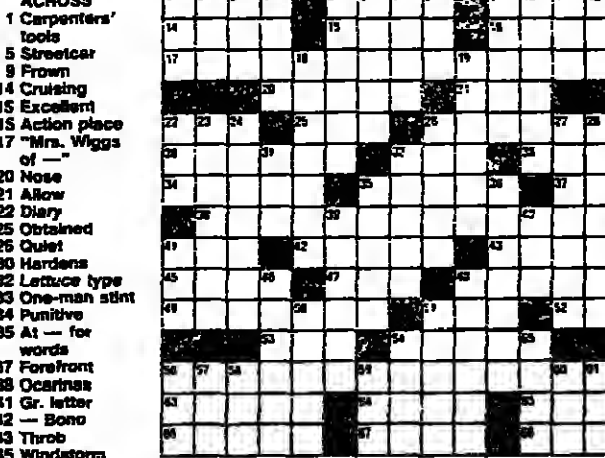
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle intimate affairs most wisely at home today and make the situation better there.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Communicate with good friends and newcomers and get good results. Be charming with everyone.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be able to first make a plan and then carry through with it to the last detail. Give a fine education early and the career can start early the enthusiasm wanes. The ambition is high. You progeny will learn relaxation later in life.

THE Daily Crossword

by Dorothy B. Martin



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1 Across: 1. Carpenters' tools

2 Across: 2. Similiar

3 Across: 3. From

4 Across: 4. Cruising

5 Across: 5. Excellent

6 Across: 6. Action piece

7 Across: 7. Mrs. Wiggs of —

8 Across: 8. Nose

9 Across: 9. Allow

10 Across: 10. Diary

11 Across: 11. Obtained

12 Across: 12. Quiet

13 Across: 13. Hardens

14 Across: 14. Lettuce type

15 Across: 15. One-man stint

16 Across: 16. Punitive

17 Across: 17. At — for words

18 Across: 18. Forefront

19 Across: 19. Occurs

20 Across: 20. Gr. letter

21 Across: 21. Bono

22 Across: 22. Thru

23 Across: 23. Windstorm

24 Across: 24. Balmoral

25 Across: 25. Castle's river

26 Across: 26. Went by last plane

27 Across: 27. One of the "Little Women"

28 Across: 28. Jacket part

29 Across: 29. Delights

30 Across: 30. Damp

31 Across: 31. Letter abbr.

32 Across: 32. Chess

33 Across: 33. Loos

34 Across: 34. Actress Landi

35 Across: 35. Edge

36 Across: 36. Brigadier general

37 Across: 37. Insignia

38 Across: 38. Vessel section

39 Across: 39. Carbonaceous

40 Across: 40. Newness

41 Across: 41. Catalogued

42 Across: 42. Eternity

43 Across: 43. TV's Charlotte

44 Across: 44. Self image

45 Across: 45. Portul

46 Across: 46. Suspension

47 Across: 47. Maroon

48 Across: 48. Harried

49 Across: 49. Property

50 Across: 50. Employ

51 Across: 51. Accented

52 Across: 52. Wine city

53 Across: 53. Specks

54 Across: 54. Outlaw

55 Across: 55. De Janeiro

56 Across: 56. Fleet letters

57 Across: 57. Statue

58 Across: 58. Scotch cap

59 Across: 59. Lanks

Peanuts



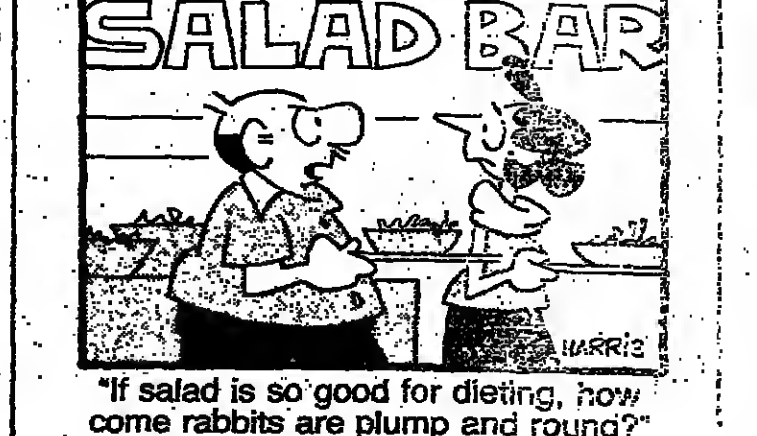
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp

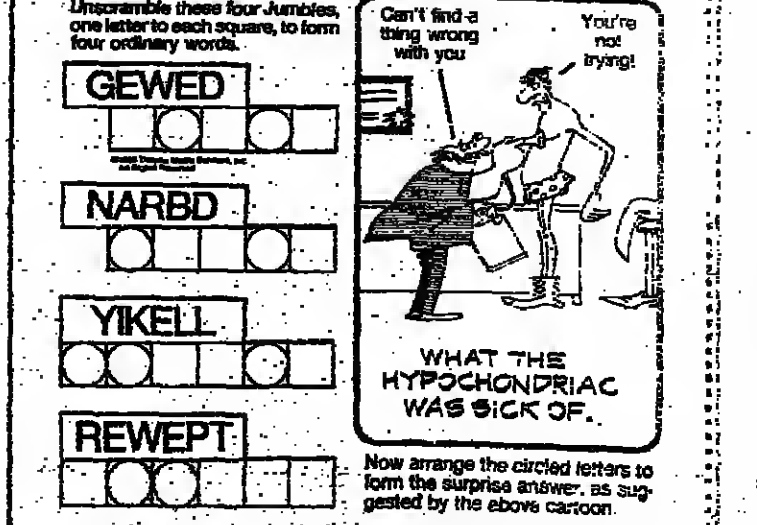


THE BETTER HALF



"If salad is so good for dieting, how come rabbits are plump and round?"

JUMBLE



Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow) Yesterday's Jumble: AWAKE, MINOR, DRUDGE, PIGPEN. Answer: Another name for a phronder — A DAME DROPPER.

East and West reach accord in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM (Agencies) — The 35-nation Stockholm talks on Sunday overcame last-minute differences between East and West to reach final agreement on ways to avoid accident war in Europe, delegates said.

A smiling Soviet Ambassador Oleg Grinevsky told reporters: "You can say there is an agreement."

The agreement came at the end of over two years of tortuous negotiations on new rules for the notification, inspection and observation of military exercises.

It covers all of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals and is the first major arms control agreement since 1974.

The 35 participants included the United States, Canada and all the European states except Albania.

The conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe began in January 1982 at the height of East-West tension shortly after the NATO deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing nuclear missiles.

The conference halted the clock last Friday night shortly before the end of its Sept. 19 deadline to give delegates time to work out a deal during the weekend.

Final agreement came on Sunday in a last-minute bargaining round between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The full text of the accord is to be formally adopted at a closing ceremony later.

The Stockholm accord will force countries to give advance notice of all manoeuvres above the level of an army division.

The aim is to make the military situation in Europe more predictable.

One of its main values in Western eyes is that it will be impossible for any country to mass the military forces needed to invade or intimidate another state without such operations being publicly detected and challenged.

Under the accord, countries will have to give at least 42 days advance notice of all exercises involving more than 13,000 soldiers or 300 tanks.

Once an exercise has been notified, any state can ask to check it on the spot to ensure it is not of a threatening nature.

Each state must accept three such inspections a year within 36 hours of a request being made.

In addition, states will have to invite foreign observers to watch all exercises involving more than 17,000 men and exchange annual calendars listing planned military activities.

No exercise involving more than 75,000 troops can take place at less than two years' notice.

At least one year's notice must be given for exercises of more than 40,000 men.

Military experts said the accord would lead to NATO and the Warsaw Pact notifying about 20 exercises each a year.

In addition, the two blocs will probably have to invite foreign observers to about 10 manoeuvres each a year.

It represents a considerable advance on the measures agreed under the military clauses of the 1975 Helsinki final act.

This called for the voluntary notification 21 days in advance of exercises involving over 25,000 men.

The Helsinki agreement did not provide for any inspections and it left it up to each country to invite observers to military exercises.

Although the agreement includes many of the original NATO proposals tabled in January 1984, the Western alliance had to give up its attempts to secure much more detailed military information from the

East. U.S. Ambassador Robert Barry said earlier that because of this the agreement was not perfect and could not serve as a model for verifying arms control agreements in other areas, such as troop cuts.

Following is a summary of the six major points included in the final document:

Notification — countries must give 42-day advance warning, with detailed information on all military ground-based exercises involving more than 13,000 troops or 300 tanks.

Observation — the member states will invite observers from other nations to observe the manoeuvres of ground forces involving more than 17,000 troops.

Verification and inspection — any nation doubting another's adherence to the Stockholm agreement has the right to make a ground and aerial inspection of the military exercises in question.

No state needs to allow more than three inspections a year. Members of military alliances may not inspect each other. An inspection must take place within 36 hours of a request.

Calendars — Each state will, by Nov. 15 each year, exchange a calendar of military exercises being carried out in Europe within the following calendar year.

Constraints — countries must, by Nov. 15 each year, give two years' warning of exercises involving more than 75,000 troops and one year's warning of manoeuvres with more than 40,000.

Non-use of force — the member states reaffirm their commitment to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territory or political independence of any state, in accordance with the final act of the 1975 Helsinki accords and the U.N. Charter. The right of self-defence is noted. Further paragraphs reaffirm the significance of human rights and the necessity to take action against terrorism, "including terrorism in international relations."

Mr. Laurel said he would telephone Mrs. Aquino about a need to convene the National Security Council to discuss the NPA problem as talks between government and rebel representatives had been bogged down by procedural hickering.

"I think it is time we set a deadline for the insurgents to make up their minds," Mr. Laurel said.

Mr. Laurel said the overwhelming majority of NPA members had gone to the hills because they had been persecuted by former President Ferdinand Marcos, who was toppled by a civilian-backed military revolt last February.

"Now that Mr. Marcos is gone they'd like to come down from the hills, lay down their arms, but one nagging problem bothers them: 'What are we going to do when we lay down our arms. Are we going to become beggars?'" he said.

"We cannot temporise much longer. The stability and the economy of the country is suffering as a consequence," Mr. Laurel said.

On Saturday, the military reported three people killed and three others wounded in two separate raids by Communist guerrillas on the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, torn also by a 14-year-old Muslim secessionist rebellion.

The curfew was imposed in the east coast city of 44,000 people Saturday after Tamil separatist guerrillas set off bombs forcing shops to close and people to stay at home, a military spokesman said.

Residents told Reuters by telephone the guerrillas exploded more bombs Saturday night to warn people to remain indoors as a protest against the alleged killing of civilians by the security forces.

The main Tamil political party, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), charged Saturday that security men had killed over 35 civilians after a car bomb exploded on Thursday wounded seven police commandos.

The state-run Sunday Observer said Sunday National Security Minister Lalith Athulthumudu dismissed as frivolous the TULF accusation, made in a statement in Madras, South India.

The government has said the car bomb set off by guerrillas killed four civilians and nine others were killed in crossfire in a shootout between security men and rebels.

Police commandos, trained for guerrilla warfare, and rebels have been fighting to gain control of Batticaloa district, a rice growing area, since Sept. 4 when a plane carrying troops was hit by rebel fire.

TULF said security operations in the area since the attack on the plane had forced 15,000 civilians to flee their homes.

Two Sri Lankan newspapers Sunday urged Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to take strong action against Tamil guerrillas who are operating from South India.

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Salvador Laurel

Laurel calls for decisive anti-rebel action

MANILA (R) — Philippine Vice-President Salvador Laurel has said he is displeased about the way the government is dealing with the Communist insurgency.

"I am not happy about the way the insurgency problem is being addressed. I think (it) should be dealt with more decisively," he said on Philippine television Saturday.

Mr. Laurel, de facto chief executive while President Corason Aquino is in the United States, was the latest senior official to criticise the government's conciliatory approach to the 17-year-old Communist rebellion.

Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief Fidel Ramos have been urging Mrs. Aquino to get tough on the rebel New People's Army (NPA), which has grown from a ragtag band of a few dozens in 1969 to more than 16,000 regulars.

Mr. Laurel said he would telephone Mrs. Aquino about a need to convene the National Security Council to discuss the NPA problem as talks between government and rebel representatives had been bogged down by procedural hickering.

"I think it is time we set a deadline for the insurgents to make up their minds," Mr. Laurel said.

Mr. Laurel said the overwhelming majority of NPA members had gone to the hills because they had been persecuted by former President Ferdinand Marcos, who was toppled by a civilian-backed military revolt last February.

"Now that Mr. Marcos is gone they'd like to come down from the hills, lay down their arms, but one nagging problem bothers them: 'What are we going to do when we lay down our arms. Are we going to become beggars?'" he said.

"We cannot temporise much longer. The stability and the economy of the country is suffering as a consequence," Mr. Laurel said.

On Saturday, the military reported three people killed and three others wounded in two separate raids by Communist guerrillas on the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, torn also by a 14-year-old Muslim secessionist rebellion.

The curfew was imposed in the east coast city of 44,000 people Saturday after Tamil separatist guerrillas set off bombs forcing shops to close and people to stay at home, a military spokesman said.

Residents told Reuters by telephone the guerrillas exploded more bombs Saturday night to warn people to remain indoors as a protest against the alleged killing of civilians by the security forces.

The main Tamil political party, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), charged Saturday that security men had killed over 35 civilians after a car bomb exploded on Thursday wounded seven police commandos.

The state-run Sunday Observer said Sunday National Security Minister Lalith Athulthumudu dismissed as frivolous the TULF accusation, made in a statement in Madras, South India.

The government has said the car bomb set off by guerrillas killed four civilians and nine others were killed in crossfire in a shootout between security men and rebels.

Police commandos, trained for guerrilla warfare, and rebels have been fighting to gain control of Batticaloa district, a rice growing area, since Sept. 4 when a plane carrying troops was hit by rebel fire.

TULF said security operations in the area since the attack on the plane had forced 15,000 civilians to flee their homes.

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Japan concerned over Soviet-N. Korean ties

SEOUL (Agencies) — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Sunday Japan was concerned over growing military cooperation between the Soviet Union and North Korea in light of what he called the harsh security situation in the region.

Mr. Nakasone told a news conference shortly before returning home after an overnight visit to Seoul that the military situation in and around the Korean peninsula was "as harsh as ever."

"Particularly, we are carefully watching military tie-ups between the Soviet Union and North Korea which have drawn much attention and become closer recently," he said without elaborating. Moscow is a strong ally of Communist North Korea.

Military officials here and abroad have said Moscow has supplied Pyongyang with scores of MIG-23 advanced fighter aircraft this year and earned the rights for Soviet naval vessels to make routine calls at northern ports and for air force planes to fly over North Korea.

The Japanese leader was here to attend Saturday's opening ceremony of the Seoul Asian Games and have talks with South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan.

Mr. Nakasone said he had discussed with Mr. Chun the security situation in North East Asia and assured him that Japan's basic policy towards the Korean peninsula remained unchanged.

Tokyo, a former colonial ruler of Korea, recognises Seoul but not Pyongyang. The Koreans remain enemies since their 1950-1953 war, in which the Soviet Union and China backed the North.

"Japan is committed to helping case tensions on the Korean peninsula because the peace and stability of the peninsula is a very important basis for peace and stability in Asia, or rather, the whole world," Mr. Nakasone said.

He said Japan positively supported Seoul's efforts to reopen a stalled dialogue with Pyongyang and its call for joint entry of both Koreas into the United Nations. North Korea has rejected any joint entry as a scheme to perpetuate the Korean division.

Tokyo and Seoul have agreed to hold their regular expanded ministerial conference in Tokyo this year to discuss overall cooperation, Mr. Nakasone said.

The prime minister repeated an apology to South Korea for remarks by his former education minister, Masayuki Fujio, that Korea was partly to blame for its 1910-1945 colonisation by Japan because the takeover was based on a mutual agreement, not an invasion.

A diplomatic row over the Fujio statement subsided after Mr. Nakasone dismissed the minister and expressed deep regrets for the incident.

But during the news conference he never used the word "apology," which Seoul newspapers alleged he used when he talked with Mr. Chun on Saturday.

A group of 17 dissident leaders issued a statement Saturday opposing Mr. Nakasone's visit, and 12 of them started a sit-in at a Roman Catholic Church in western Seoul.

Mr. Nakasone told reporters "the regrettable (Fujio) incident had poured cold water on our friendly relations, but we are determined to make sincere relevant issues."

Bujak, who was the underground's most important figure during his 4 1/2 years as a fugitive after Solidarity was suppressed under martial law, would not speak to reporters.

Mr. Walesa also refused to be drawn on the outcome of the talks but said: "We are trying to do something specific but the discussions are still general and we will have to decide what ought to be done."

Nicaraguan envoy hurt in U.K. train crash

LONDON (R) — Nicaragua's ambassador to Britain was one of more than 50 passengers injured when two express trains collided in central England, an embassy spokesman said.

Francisco Descoto, 48, suffered internal injuries and had undergone an operation in hospital in the nearby town of Stafford, the spokesman said. He was in stable condition.

British Rail said Saturday that the cool-headed action of a train driver prevented a worse disaster when the two packed trains, one coming from London and the

other from Liverpool, collided near Birmingham, killing the driver of the other train.

The unnamed driver leapt from his cab seconds before impact and despite being badly shocked put circuit breakers on the railway line to stop following trains from plunging into the wreckage.

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Yasuhiro Nakasone

efforts to further solidify the amicable relationship by consistently upholding our friendship and respect for Korea."

He said, as part of his policy to promote friendship with South Korea, that he told Mr. Chun his government plans to invite 100 Korean youths to Japan every year for the next five years.

Mr. Nakasone also said his government plans to change laws to discontinue the required fingerprinting of foreign residents when they renew their alien registration cards every five years.

Korean and other foreign residents in Japan have been waging joint campaigns to have the fingerprinting system discontinued. Mr. Nakasone said under the revised system, they will be required to be fingerprinted only at their first registration.

Mr. Nakasone said that under his government's expressed policy to support Seoul's 1988 Olympic Games, he plans to introduce a law to exempt taxes for contributions made by Japanese or Korean residents of Japan to help finance the Olympics.

In another measure, he said, he has been making all possible effort to bring East European countries to the 1988 sports festival through his contacts with leaders of those countries.

Mr. Nakasone told reporters "the regrettable (Fujio) incident had poured cold water on our friendly relations, but we are determined to make sincere relevant issues."

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